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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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29 April 1983

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 414

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING RADIO ON KAMPUCHEAN-THAI BORDER SITUATION

OW050733 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 4 Apr 83

["International Current Events" program: "Savage Action, Desperate Struggle"]

[Text] On 31 March, more than 6,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea, under cover of Soviet-made tanks and artillery pieces, launched a fierce attack against the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces' Phnom Chat stronghold and the Kampuchean people in that area.

The Vietnamese attack was long preplanned. Since the beginning of the dry season, the Vietnamese authorities have all along attempted to launch an offensive on the Kampuchean battlefield to weaken or wipe out the patriotic Kampuchean resistance forces. They have kept moving troops and war materials to the Kampuchean-Thai border. According to foreign press agency reports, as of the end of March 46,000 Vietnamese troops were massed near the Democratic Kampuchean stronghold in western Kampuchea. The Vietnamese troops have also moved a large number of Soviet weapons to the area.

According to Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand, since October of last year, the Soviet Union has delivered 18 shiploads of weapons directly to Kampuchea. The Vietnamese forces have received Soviet-made T-54 and T-55 tanks, 130-mm heavy artillery pieces, AZ-23 ground-to-air missiles and multibarreled rocket launchers.

While intensifying preparations for a military offensive, the Vietnamese authorities have played a series of tricks, laid all kinds of smokescreens, proposed things like partial troop withdrawals year by year, regional conferences and so forth, and pretended to seek a political solution to the Kampuchea question, attempting to divert people's attention, deceive public opinion and induce the international community to accept the accomplished fact of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea so as to achieve their goal of occupying Kampuchea permanently.

These clumsy performances have been seen through and met with ignominious defeat. The Vietnamese authorities' recent attack on the Democratic Kampuchean stronghold in Phnom Chat is further proof that they stubbornly

refuse to follow the UN General Assembly's resolution on the Kampuchea question and refuse to withdraw their forces from Kampuchea. All the words about their willingness to settle the Kampuchea issue by peaceful means are aimed to deceive world opinion and achieve what they cannot achieve on the battlefield.

Phnom Chat is located in the Kampuchean province of Battambang, about 40 kilometers northeast of the strategic place of Poipet. In their attack on Phnom Chat, the Vietnamese first bombarded the positions of Democratic Kampuchean forces with heavy artillery fire and then, under cover by tanks, mounted an infantry attack on Democratic Kampuchean positions. Outnumbered and outgunned, the Democratic Kampuchean forces fought back tenaciously and wiped out a number of enemy effectives. Shortly after the fighting started, the Democratic Kampuchean forces captured six Vietnamese troops and one Vietnamese officer. Then, the Vietnamese brought in more reinforcements. In the face of enemy advantages in numbers and equipment, the Democratic Kampuchean forces gave up the Phnom Chat stronghold on their own initiative and quickly moved away in small groups so as to preserve their strength.

At the same time, the Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units took the initiative to mount attacks on Vietnamese troops along the highway and railway leading to Poipet to pin down the Vietnamese forces headed toward Phnom Chat. On 30 and 31 March, they wiped out 12 Vietnamese positions one by one along the highway and railway leading westward from (Meng-Xian) market to (Da-bo) village in Battambang Province, killing scores of Vietnamese troops and gaining control of a 20-kilometer section of highway and railway. This made it difficult for the Vietnamese to transport weapons, ammunition, food and manpower to the western Kampuchean battlefield and supported the Democratic Kampuchean troops at Phnom Chat in the western battlefield.

In the current offensive, the Vietnamese troops also directed their spearhead against unarmed Kampuchean civilians. Wherever the Vietnamese troops went, houses, schools, clinics and farms were all destroyed, and several hundred innocent Kampuchean civilians were killed or wounded. About 3,000 soldiers and civilians were captured, and a large number of Kampuchean soldiers and civilians were forced to flee into Thailand. This is another crime committed by the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea after attacking Kampuchean refugee camps between 31 January and 4 February this year.

The Vietnamese aggressor troops' savage actions are trampling on humanitarianism, and are a serious challenge to the international community. Samdech Sihanour, president of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, issued a statement of 1 April strongly condemning the Vietnamese forces for using Soviet weapons to savagely slaughter Kampuchean people. He called on the United Nations and all countries, governments and peoples who love peace and freedom and uphold justice to most severely condemn the crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressor troops and force the Vietnamese forces to withdraw from Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese aggressor troops' massive military actions on the Kampuchean-Thai border seriously threaten Thailand's security and sovereignty. The Vietnamese forces deliberately spread the war into Thai territory. On 31 March alone, the Vietnamese forces intruded three times into Thai territory and fired more than 100 rounds of artillery shells across the Thai border. On the night of 1 April, a large band of Vietnamese troops intruded into Thailand to a place 20 kilometers south of Ta Phraya. The next day, this band of Vietnamese troops built bunkers there in preparation for launching a large-scale offensive. Between nightfall on 1 April and noon of 2 April, more than 30 artillery shells fell on Ta Phraya, Thailand, wounding Thai soldiers and civilians. Thai border guards engaged the invading Vietnamese troops in fierce fighting. On 2 April, they drove the Vietnamese troops out of Thailand. They are prepared at all times to fight to defend Thai sovereignty.

The ASEAN countries are seriously concerned and on guard about the new situation on the Kampuchean-Thai border. Thai military authorities strongly condemned the acts of aggression committed by the Vietnamese forces. The foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries issued a joint statement on 1 April, strongly condemning the Vietnamese forces' crimes against the Kampuchean civilians and demanding that the Vietnamese authorities immediately stop such lawless and inhuman military actions. In the joint statement, the foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries expressed serious concern over the repeated shelling of Thai territory by Vietnamese forces.

The Vietnamese aggressor troops' savage actions in attacking the Phnom Chat stronghold in area controlled by Democratic Kampuchea, slaughtering Kampuchean civilians and destroying their homes are another desperate struggle in the quagmire of Kampuchea since its invasion 4 years ago. It can only further arouse the Kampuchean people to vigorously fight back, and will put the Vietnamese aggressors in a more isolated position on the battlefield and in the international community.

There is only one way out for the Vietnamese authorities, that is: they must honestly withdraw all the Vietnamese aggressor troops in accordance with the UN resolution on the Kampuchea question.

CSO: 4005/721

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE COMMITTEE CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW171230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1156 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Apr (XINHUA)--The Japanese committee of the international conference on Kampuchea today called for stronger support and assistance to Democratic Kampuchea.

The call was issued at a public meeting here at which reports on visits to Democratic Kampuchean controlled areas were made by delegations of the committee.

The meeting was held to mark the international day on Kampuchea.

A leaflet circulated at the meeting by the Japanese committee said that four years have elapsed since Vietnamese troops' invasion of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese aggression not only has caused immense suffering to the Kampuchean people, but also posed a grave threat to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Japanese committee demanded that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people can exercise their right to national self-determination.

The leaflet said since the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea last June, the situation in Kampuchea has been developing in a direction favorable to the Kampuchean people.

"However, over 200,000 Vietnamese troops are still stationed in Kampuchea. There are refugees far and near in Kampuchea and fighting is continuing in the country," the leaflet said.

"Therefore," the leaflet continued, "it is necessary to continue providing stronger support and humanitarian assistance to Democratic Kampuchea so as to help bring peace back to that country and relieve the refugees from hunger and disease."

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERVIEW WITH NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER ON PRC RELATIONS

OW172019 Beijing Radio in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Text] After talks in Wellington with the Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has said that the two countries think very much alike on a considerable number of very important issues. In an exclusive interview with Radio Beijing, the New Zealand prime minister said that he was pleased to have rediscovered this fact.

[Begin Muldoon recording] We find that we think very much alike. On the position that exists in Kampuchea and similarly the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the relations with the Soviet Union generally, New Zealand and China have almost identical positions. I think in respect of affairs and events in the Pacific Basic generally, there is very little difference of opinion between China and New Zealand; and finally, in terms of our bilateral cooperation, this visit will lead to further exchanges between New Zealand and China. [end recording]

Prime Minister Muldoon also said that he was pleased that the Chinese premier has given his full support to New Zealand's call for another Breton Woods Conference to chart a new direction for world trade and financial policies.

[Begin Muldoon recording] The fact of the matter is that the poor countries represent a massive market for the products of the wealthier countries and it is shortsighted to think that it does not matter if the poorer countries are in trouble. That is very largely the reason for the downturn of world trade, stagnation and unemployment in the wealthier countries, which has reached the highest level for nearly 50 years. And when politicians in those countries realize and accept that fact, then they will realize that it is essential to get the economic structure of all those countries into better shape so we get an increase of world trade, that is, an increase of prosperity for every country. [end recording]

On trade between the two countries, Muldoon said that New Zealand expects to export goods worth about \$200 million to China this year and import Chinese products worth about \$50 million.

[Begin Muldoon recording] We would expect to see both of these figures grow quite rapidly, probably out of balance for some time in the future, but our ministers of trade have been holding talks in Wellington in the last day or two and it may well be that we'll get some kind of initiative that will increase the exports from China to New Zealand. [end recording]

Prime Minister Muldoon particularly mentioned technical cooperation in the field of agriculture, and forestry, where New Zealand leads the world. He said: the transfer of technology to China in those fields is already going on. The trade is expected to expand as a result of the visit by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' REVIEWS GROWING PRC-AUSTRALIA RELATIONS

OW141411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Canberra, 15 Apr (XINHUA correspondents Yu Hang and Lin Qing)-- Preparations are in full swing in Canberra, Sidney, the State of Queensland-- the "sunbelt" in the northeast" and other parts of Australia for the coming visit by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, scheduled April 17-23, at the invitation of the Australian Government.

Zhao Ziyang will be the first Chinese premier to visit the South Pacific nation.

"The visit underlines the importance both Australia and China attach to their relationship," said Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke.

"Perhaps the most successful chapter in recent Australian foreign policy has been the achievement of good relations with China," said an Australian paper.

The Australian Government's establishment of diplomatic relations with the Government of the People's Republic of China in 1972 paved the way for a series of visits between government and political leaders of the two countries. Among them were the visits to China by former Prime Minister Whitlam in 1973 and Prime Minister John Malcolm Fraser in 1976 and 1982 and visits to Australia by former Vice-Premiers Li Xiannian and Chen Muhua.

The heads of Chinese and Australian Governments have made a point of periodically keeping each other posted on important international developments. Regular consultations on bilateral and international issues were institute in 1980 between the vice-ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries.

Agreements on trade and scientific, cultural and technical co-operation have been signed between China and Australia.

In the past decade, Sino-Australian trade has increased sharply to more than 1.12 billion U.S. dollars in 1982 from less than 0.1 billion U.S. dollars in 1972, making Australia China's fifth largest trading partner.

In 1978, the Australian Government granted China the general preferential treatment for developing countries to facilitate the export of more Chinese goods to Australia.

China sells Australia mainly textile and light industrial products in exchange for Australian wheat, sugar, wool and iron ore.

Economic and technological cooperation between China and Australia has also expanded in the past ten years. Cooperation in more than 20 technical projects involving more than 35.5 million Australian dollars is underway.

In recent years, economic cooperation has made it possible for both countries to undertake more projects of joint ventures. Australia is helping China build some modern livestock, poultry and cotton farms, industrial and mining projects and hotels. China is assisting Australia in training lichee growers and constructing a China Town in Geelong near Melbourne.

With these achievements, observers here predicted, trade and economic and technological cooperation between the two countries have a vast prospect in the long run.

Young Chinese scientists have participated in Australian Antarctic expeditions. Cultural exchanges in the past few years included mutual visits by Chinese acrobats, musicians, and puppeteers and a Melbourne ballet theater and Chinese exhibitions in Australia on unearthed cultural relics, paintings of the Ming and Qing Dynasties (A.D. 1368-1911) and clay warriors of the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.)

Twin relationships have been established between a number of Australian and Chinese cities.

Premier Zhao Ziyang's coming visit to Australia will surely promote the mutual understanding, cooperation and friendly relations in various fields.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN-SPONSORED AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN TALKS RESUME

OW120140 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--The indirect talks on the problem of Afghanistan between Pakistan and the Kabul regime were resumed here today under United Nations mediation.

The foreign ministers of Pakistan and the Kabul regime are taking part in the talks through mediator Diego Cordovez, who is U.N. undersecretary general. Iran has refused to participate in such talks but agreed to be informed by the U.N. representative of the talks. The Afghan resistance movement is strongly opposed to such talks without the participation of their delegates.

Speaking to reporters this morning, Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan stressed, "We should not underrate the difficulties, but approach the meeting in a positive spirit as a constructive endeavour to try to achieve some progress."

The foreign minister of the Kabul regime refused to make any comments.

The U.N.-sponsored indirect talks between Pakistan and the Kabul regime, which were started in Geneva last June, have been designed to achieve a so-called comprehensive political settlement of the Afghanistan question, which would cover four principal points: the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, respect for the state sovereignty of Afghanistan, and safe return of the Afghan refugees from neighboring Pakistan and Iran.

Pakistan insists on the withdrawal of about 110,000 Soviet occupying troops from Afghanistan as the pre-condition for a political solution of the Afghan question and refused to talk with the Soviet-backed Kabul puppet regime directly.

The Kabul regime, representing the views of the Soviet Union, argues that "non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan" should first of all be guaranteed by countries concerned and that the Afghan resistance fighters should stop their operations.

Because of this major difference, the June talks were suspended without achieving any substantial results.

In January this year, however, Cordovez said at the end of his visits to Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan that some progress had been made on the question of the return of Afghan refugees from abroad. The current Geneva talks will, therefore, concentrate on the question of Afghan refugees, who are estimated at 3 million in Pakistan and 1.5 million in Iran.

Since the Soviet Union has indicated no intention to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, observers here hold that there will be little prospect of resolving the major problems in the Afghanistan crisis during the two-week talks.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MALAYSIAN PROTEST ON USSR THREAT TO ASEAN

Parties' Criticism

OW160021 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--The recent Soviet threat that Vietnam would retaliate on members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for their continued support to the Kampuchean resistance forces has met severe condemnation by political parties in Malaysia, according to reports received here.

In a message made public in Kuala Lumpur yesterday, Lim Kit Siang, secretary general of the Malaysian Democratic Action Party, said that his party would fully support the Malaysian Government in defending the country's territorial integrity and national dignity against the Soviet threat.

He said that it was imperative for Malaysia to indicate to the Soviet Union that all nationalities of Malaysia cherished the country's independence and would be united as one against any Soviet subversion and sabotage so as to prevent Malaysia from being dominated by the Soviet Union.

A statement issued by the vice chairman of the Malaysian People's Movement on the same day expressed support for the stand of the governments of Malaysia and other ASEAN countries against the Vietnamese aggression on Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea is not something isolated but is closely linked with the Soviet expansionist policy, the statement said.

Facts show that what Hanoi and Moscow have done in Indochina cannot be taken lightly because it represents another attempt to pressurize Thailand and other ASEAN members following the Moscow-backed Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

Youth Protest

OW162203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Five thousand young people of various nationalities of Malaysia held a meeting in Kuala Lumpur yesterday to protest the recent Soviet threat to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), according to reports received here.

The meeting, held under the auspices of the Youth League of the Malaysian National Front, was directed at the threat made by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa in Singapore on April 6 that Vietnam would take revenge if ASEAN countries continue to support the Kampuchean resistance forces in fighting against Vietnamese aggression.

The meeting said in a statement addressed to Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed Said that the Malaysian youth fully support any of the government's steps to defend national sovereignty.

The statement urged the government to declare to the world that the Malaysian people dare to withstand any acts of the superpowers, including their aggression, threat and menace of all kinds, that impair peace and stability in Malaysia and the region as a whole.

The meeting also adopted a protest note to the Soviet Union, saying that the Soviet Union has made it clear that it wants to help Vietnam smash the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and to use its power to harm the political stability of Malaysia and the region.

The note also points out that the Soviet Union has shown its intention to control Malaysia and the region by force as it did in Afghanistan to expand its imperialist territory.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIHANOUK CONDEMNS VIETNAMESE ATTACKS

Atrocities Condemned

OW020940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, issued a statement here today, most severely condemning the latest and unpardonable crime committed deliberately by the Vietnamese troops against the innocent Kampuchean people.

The statement says, "On March 31, 1983, the Vietnamese occupation and colonialist troops once again perpetrated a new crime against the civilian population in the liberated areas of Democratic Kampuchea.

It says that in the past few months, the Vietnamese troops have perpetrated heinous crimes in massacring several hundred Kampuchean people, including the old, women and children. The Vietnamese troops, with tanks and artillery supplied by the Soviet Union, destroyed houses, schools, hospitals and farmland everywhere they went. They also made incursions into Thai territory and attacked Thai villagers on the border areas.

In the statement, Norodom Sihanouk thanked the Thai Government, armed forces and people who generously received the innocent Kampucheans who took refuge in their country. He congratulated Thailand for successfully defending its territorial integrity against Vietnamese aggression.

He also thanked those international organizations which provided all kinds of aid for the Kampucheans suffering from Vietnamese aggression.

Sihanouk appealed to the United Nations and all countries, governments and people who cherish peace, freedom and justice to condemn most severely the crimes perpetrated by the armed forces of Vietnam and to force them to withdraw from Kampuchea.

Attacks Condemned

OW041639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1427 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, in a statement issued here today condemned Vietnamese attacks on the residents of the O Smach Sihanoukborei village on April 3 and urged the world community to force Vietnam to quit Kampuchea.

The statement said that on April 3 Vietnamese troops mounted an attack on the village O Smach Sihanoukborei in a liberated area of Kampuchea, killing innocent civilians, including the aged, women and children, and destroying their houses, schools and farmlands.

In the statement, Sihanouk expressed thanks to Thailand and other countries and world humanitarian organizations for their aid to the Kampuchean people.

Sihanouk also called upon the United Nations and the non-aligned movement to severely condemn the heinous crimes perpetrated by Vietnam against the innocent and peaceful people of Democratic Kampuchea and take urgent measures to force Vietnam to stop its genocide and pull out unconditionally all its troops from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SRV TROOPS ASSAULT KAMPUCHEAN CAMP

OW041437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea yesterday launched a major assault on the O-bok Camp, known as Sihanoukville, near the Thai border.

Several thousand Kampuchean national liberation movement guerrillas and about 30,000 Kampuchean civilians were under attack. The movement is one of the three Kampuchean resistance forces led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

Thai military sources said that the assault on O-bok Camp, seven kilometers inside Kampuchea opposite Surin Province of Thailand, began with an artillery barrage at 6 a.m. yesterday. Tanks were used in the offensive. About 300 artillery shells fell into the camp. Five thousand Kampucheans had entered Thailand by early yesterday evening and more were expected to follow from the O-bok camp, a spokesman for the United Nations border relief operations noted.

Thai soldiers stationed along the border have been put on full alert. Thai artillery returned fire after several Vietnamese shells landed inside Thailand.

Meanwhile, Thai military sources said, the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea made counter-attacks against Vietnamese military bases along the strategic Highway No 502, about 17 kilometers south of Aranyaprathet. The sources believed that the counter-attack was aimed at weakening the Vietnamese drive against the Democratic Kampuchean forces at another battle front to the north opposite Thailand's Ta Phraya District.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS RESIST SPRING OFFENSIVES

OW270756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Islamabad, March 27 (XINHUA)--Spring offensives of the Soviet-Karmal troops have met strong counterattacks from Afghan guerrilla forces in Nimruz, Herat, Qandahar and other provinces, according to Afghan resistance sources.

The guerrillas of Nimruz Province, southwestern Afghanistan, killed 30 Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed three tanks and two armored vehicles while attacking an army post in Zaranj, the provincial capital, in mid-March.

On March 14, the guerrillas of western Province of Herat assaulted a military post, south of Herat City. Nine enemy soldiers were captured and 12 sub-machine guns seized in the operation.

During another attack launched in Ghourian subdivision of Herat Province the same day, guerrilla units killed 11 Soviet-Karmal troops and took captive seven others.

In northern province of Samangan, guerrillas mounted on March 8 an operation in Khulm subdivision, killing three enemy soldiers, setting a jeep on fire and capturing three rifles.

Heavy fightings were also reported from Qandahar, the second largest city and its surrounding areas. The guerrillas destroyed with rocket fire an armored car at Pashtoon Bagh area in Qandahar City, with seven Soviet soldiers on board killed. They also attacked eight bunkers around the city, killing 15 Soviet-Karmal soldiers.

The Soviet-Karmal troops have unleashed military operations in northern province of Balkh and eastern province of Nangarhar. The guerrillas had ambushed an enemy military convoy somewhere from Mazari Sharif in Balkh Province and killed a Karmal officer in Surkh Rod subdivision of Nangarhar earlier this month.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK SOVIET TROOPS IN MARCH

OW072128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Islamabad, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--The Afghan guerrillas have since mid-March launched attacks on the Soviet-Karmal troops in various parts of their country, wiping out a number of enemy effectives, according to Agency Afghan press reports.

The guerrillas of Qonduz Province, bordering on the Soviet Union in the north, attacked two military posts in Emam Saheb subdivision on March 18 killing 23 and capturing 13 Soviet-Karmal troops.

A fierce clash took place on March 22 when Soviet-Karmal helicopters dropped parachute troops to encircle an area near the Ghazni City, Ghazni Province, where a 25-man guerrilla unit was based. The guerrillas succeeded in breaking the siege after killing 13 parachuters.

On March 28, the guerrillas assaulted a Karmal army contingent in the vicinity of Ghazni City that was pressganging six people for recruitment. Twelve Karmal troops including four officers were captured with one colonel seriously wounded during the attack.

In Zabol Province, the guerrillas attacked two military posts in Shah Juy subdivision March 27. They killed 17 Soviet-Karmal soldiers including a junior officer and destroyed one gun and two concrete bunkers in the operation.

The guerrillas of Herat Province launched a surprise attack on a security post at Chah Gumbad along the highway leading to the Soviet Union on March 18. Sixteen Soviet-Karmal troops including one officer were killed, one jeep was destroyed and 15 machine-guns captured.

Guerrillas in Farah Province intercepted a Soviet-Karmal convoy near Anar Darreh subdivision on March 21. They eliminated 141 enemy troops including a major and shattered several tanks and armoured cars during the operation.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KAMPUCHEAN MOULINAKA RESISTS VIETNAMESE ATTACKS

OW041906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Some 1,000 fighters of the National Liberation Movement of Kampuchea (Moulinaka) fought an 18-hour fierce battle with the invading Vietnamese forces before retreating last night from the O-smach Camp, disclosed governor of Surin Province of Thailand Sanoe Munlast today.

The O-smach Camp, known as Sihanouk Borei, is located about two kilometers from the Thai border opposite Kap Choeng District of Surin Province. It is the headquarters of the Moulinaka resistance forces led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

The Thai governor said that many Vietnamese shells landed in Kap Choeng District last night. "The situation is tense," he added.

The Vietnamese troops, according to Thai military sources, used all kinds of heavy weapons in the offensive against the O-smach Camp. Moulinaka fighters put up a strong resistance.

The Thai supreme command headquarters reported that Thai troops were this morning confronting Vietnamese troops along the border from kilometer marker 36 to marker 41, in Ta Praya District of Prachin Buri Province.

Terming the situation at the Surin border "very serious," commander-in-chief of the Thai army Athit Kamlang-ek said today that all Thai troops stationed along the northeastern and eastern border have been placed on full alert. The report he just received mentioned another incursion by Vietnamese forces into Thailand, he added. The army was collecting information and evidence and would forward it to the Foreign Ministry for a protest against the Vietnamese action, he said.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY DENOUNCES VPA INCURSION

OW060950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry, in a statement issued here this evening, strongly condemns Vietnamese incursion into Thailand and reiterates Thailand's determination to expel the Vietnamese intruders by every means.

Since the end of last year, the statement says, Vietnam has launched a series of attacks against Kampucheans along the Thai-Kampuchean border. "Especially since the end of March, several regiments of the Vietnamese armed forces numbering tens of thousands have moved in against Kampuchean refugees in Ta Phraya (at Phnom Chat) in Prachinburi Province and in Chong Chom District (at Sihanoukville) in Surin Province," it notes.

The statement says: "The Vietnamese armed forces have carried out cruel and barbarous liquidation of the Kampuchean people along the Thai-Kampuchean border. These heinous acts have inflicted upon these innocent people a heavy loss of life and untold miseries, and have exacerbated the already tense and volatile situation along the border. By these acts, the security of Thailand and that of the entire region are being seriously threatened."

"These indiscriminate Vietnamese attacks have been systematic and sustained. It is evident that they have been planned considerably in advance," it says, adding "Vietnam clearly intends to seek a direct confrontation with Thailand."

The Vietnamese deeds "are at variance with words uttered by Vietnamese leaders to the effect that Vietnam respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand," the statement says.

It says: "Thailand reiterates its determination to expel the intruders speedily and by every means. Vietnam and its supporters must bear responsibility for the loss of life and damage to property thus sustained."

It appeals to all the peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries of the world to join in the condemnation of Vietnam and to give support to Thailand in the defense of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The statement declares, the permanent secretary for foreign affairs of Thailand has served notice to the Vietnamese ambassador here, among other things, that the Vietnamese incursions "clearly demonstrates the lack of Vietnam's sincerity in seeking a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem. Hence, all previous proposals for the solution to the Kampuchean problem are shown to be mere propaganda."

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. PROPOSES MEASURES TO PREVENT NUCLEAR WAR

OW130828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--In a report to the congress today, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger proposed some new measures to ensure against nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union as a result of accident, miscalculation or misinterpretation.

The new measures listed in the report "on direct communications links and other measures to enhance stability" include:

- the addition of a high-speed facsimile transmission capability to the existing "hotline" between Washington and Moscow;

- the creation of a joint military communications link between the two countries;

- the establishment by the U.S. and Soviet governments of high rate data links with their embassies in each other's capital, and

- agreement among the world's nations to consult in the event of a nuclear incident involving a terrorist group.

At a Pentagon news conference today, Weinberger disclosed that he talked over the proposals last Thursday with Soviet ambassador Anatoliy F. Dobrynin. The ambassador was "non-committal" but promised to transmit the proposals to his government, Weinberger said.

There already exist several agreements designed for the same purpose between the two superpowers; such as the "hotline" agreement in 1963, the accident measures agreement in 1971, the incidents at sea agreement in 1972, and the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war in 1973. And, according to Weinberger, the United States has proposed in the Geneva talks to the Soviets some more "confidence-building" measures like advance notification of major military exercises, expanded exchange of data on nuclear forces, and prior notification of planned launches of nuclear missiles.

It is interesting to note that despite all these efforts, the two superpowers, instead of building up mutual confidence, have further strained their relationship as a result of their unabated nuclear arms race.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SON SANN DISCUSSES SOLUTION TO KAMPUCHEAN ISSUE

OW021238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Any solution to the Kampuchean issue "must be in accordance with U.N. resolutions."

This was stated by Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, at a press conference in Kuala Lumpur Friday. He is on a three-day visit to Malaysia from March 31 to April 2.

He said he was confident that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would continue to help the Kampuchean people to liberate their land from the Vietnamese forces.

Condemning the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchean civilians in Phnom Chat, he said that this is one more crime against humanity committed by Vietnam. He appealed to world leaders to exert efforts to compel Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea.

Earlier, Son Sann told Malaysian leaders that Kampuchean resistance forces were gaining strength and that their morale was high.

Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam said Friday that Malaysia and other ASEAN countries will keep up the campaign for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

He said: "We will ensure that the issue will continue to occupy the centre stage at international fora." The ASEAN were determined to see the campaign succeed because the solution to the Kampuchean issue was important to ASEAN. "As long as Vietnam continues to occupy Kampuchea, we will continue our campaign," he said.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SON SANN APPEALS TO UN TO END SRV AGGRESSION

OW031846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Prime Minister of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea Son Sann today appealed to the United Nations to stop Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, according to reports reaching here from Singapore today.

Talking to reporters at Singapore airport today prior to his departure for home after a one-day visit to Singapore, the prime minister said, "The United Nations is the only world body that could exert its influence and stop aggression at once at the Thai-Cambodian borders." "If the U.N. can't do this, it will be a sheer tragedy to see the aggressive forces of the Vietnamese taking the law into their own hands," he added.

"We also appealed to all our friends in Europe, particularly to the European parliament to voice their views and condemn open, naked brutal aggression by the Vietnamese," Son Sann said.

The Kampuchean resistance leader also told reporters that the three sides in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea were resolved to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation of their country and that they had been working well in separate, parallel but coordinated actions. He expected that the three sides would meet soon to plan further actions.

He stressed that he still sought a political solution to the Kampuchea problem.

The prime minister, who arrived in Singapore yesterday, had talks with Singapore's Second Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' NOTES U.S. PLEDGE OF STRONG SUPPORT FOR THAILAND

LD080323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 7 Apr 83

["U.S. Assistant State Secretary Pledges Strong Support for Thais"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Visiting U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs [position title as received] declared here today that the United States was determined to give strong and effective support to Thailand and cope with the Vietnamese incursion which has posed a grave threat to Thailand's security.

Speaking at a press conference here this evening, Paul Wolfowitz said that he had separate meetings with Thai Government and military leaders including the prime minister, the supreme commander of the armed forces, the foreign minister and the secretary general of the National Security Council and discussed the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. He told the Thai leaders that the United States would speed up the delivery of military supplies purchased by the Thai Government.

Paul Wolfowitz, who went yesterday to the Thai-Kampuchean border for first-hand information, added that Vietnam deliberately attacked the Kampuchean civilians. "Facts speak volumes" for the fact Vietnam had no intention to achieve a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean problem and that the Soviet Union should bear a great deal of responsibility for the current situation in Kampuchea, he added.

He said that the U.S. policy is to achieve a peaceful solution of the Kampuchean issue and see a neutral and non-aligned country there. The United States supports the ASEAN countries in their efforts to grant humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people." The coalition (the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea) has succeeded in putting them together and strengthening themselves," he noted.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI OFFICIAL ON SOVIET ATTITUDE TO THAILAND

OW060824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official told reporters here today that the way the Soviet Union behaves in its relations with Thailand is "unacceptable."

Answering questions at a press conference, Arsa Sarasin, under-secretary of state of the Thai Foreign Ministry, said Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister M. Kapitsa had pledged during his visit to Thailand that the Soviet Union would develop friendly relations with Thailand and other ASEAN states. However, the way the Soviet Union behaves is unacceptable to Thailand. While promising to promote exchanges with Thailand in the cultural, economic and scientific and technological fields, the Soviet Union had given Vietnam a free hand to use the large number of weapons it supplied to encroach upon Thailand's sovereignty.

Thailand hoped that the Soviet Union would urge Vietnam to stop its acts of aggression, he stressed.

He said he had met the Vietnamese and Soviet ambassadors here respectively. He lodged a strong protest with the former against Vietnamese incursion into Thailand.

Arsa briefed ambassadors of the ASEAN states and other countries today on the Thai-Kampuchean border situation. The ambassadors expressed their sympathy with Thailand. On his meeting with Chinese ambassador Shen Ping, Arsa said China understands and supports Thailand's stand.

He also conferred with ambassadors of Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the member states of the European Economic Community, and telephoned the U.S. ambassador on the matter.

Arsa released a statement of the Thai Foreign Ministry condemning Vietnamese troops' incursion into Thai territory before answering questions from the reporters.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KHIEU SAMPHAN CALLS FOR UNITY AGAINST SRV

OW151112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, in his National Day address today called on the Kampuchean Army and people to unite in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

His address was made on the occasion of Kampuchea's New Year's Day and the eighth anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea.

He said: During the period from January to early April this year, the Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla forces repulsed Vietnamese mopping-up operations in Pailin, Preah Vihear, paralysed Highway No 5 and the railway leading from Phnom Penh to Battambang and seriously damaged Highway No 6 in the Vietnamese occupied area.

He added: When the Kampuchean refugee camps on the border with Thailand were attacked by the Vietnamese aggressors early this month, the Democratic Kampuchean troops damaged a section of the highway and railway from the west of Mong District market to Ke Rient Sei in Battambang Province, seized a Vietnamese stronghold east of the Me Tuk River in Leach District, Parsat Province, wiped out a great number of Vietnamese troops east of Tonle Sap Lake and controlled the area from Siem Reap District of Siem Reap Province to Kompong Thom Province's Stuang District.

Khieu Samphan described the founding of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 22 June 1982 as a big event in the Kampuchean history of fighting against the Vietnamese aggression.

Referring to the struggle in the diplomatic field last year, Khieu Samphan said that Democratic Kampuchea maintains its seat in the United Nations with the support by a majority of the U.N. members; a resolution calling for unconditional Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea was adopted by the last U.N. General Assembly; the Vietnamese so-called "partial troop withdrawal" and its proposal for "regional dialogue" with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) were opposed and exposed by the ASEAN and international community.

Khieu Samphan called on the Kampuchean people, National Army and the coalition government to unite to launch more powerful military, political and diplomatic actions against the Le Duan clique and drive the Vietnamese occupation troops out of Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW ZEALAND SHARES PRC VIEW OF PACIFIC EVENTS

OW161330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Text] Wellington, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon has said his country and China share "identical position" on the events in the Pacific region.

In an interview with China's "Radio Beijing" yesterday, Muldoon said he rediscovered the fact that "we think very much alike with China on a considerable number of very important issues."

Muldoon attached great importance to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to his country, which he said will "lead to further exchanges between New Zealand and China, increased trade in both directions and very likely some new joint ventures involving our two countries."

As New Zealand takes the lead in agriculture and afforestation in the world, Muldoon said, his country is willing to transfer technology to China to help it in those fields.

Referring to his initiative for a new Bretton Woods conference, Muldoon said Premier Zhao gives "full support" to his initiative to "get a new direction for world trade and financial policies."

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR DISCUSSES SOVIET REGIONAL AMBITIONS

OW121220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Hong Kong, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir said in Bangi, Selangor State, Sunday that the Soviet warning to ASEAN countries not to confront Vietnam was in fact an open admission of their ambitions in Southeast Asia.

According to a NEW STRAIT TIMES report, the prime minister said, it was only an excuse for the Soviet Union to do that kind of thing (subversion). He added that Malaysia took the threat seriously "as they now have said it openly."

He said the warning would not deter Malaysia or any of its ASEAN partners from continuing their efforts to find a peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean problem.

He pointed out: "We cannot accept a country marching into another country to set up a government." "If we accept that, it is possible that the Russians will march into our country to set up their government," he added.

Referring to the supply of American arms to Thailand, he said Thailand has to defend itself against Vietnamese attacks launched with Soviet help.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. GRANTS THAI REQUEST FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENT

OW091124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government will deliver three batches of military equipment to Thailand in the next ten days in response to the latter's request for speeding up delivery in order to repulse the Vietnamese attacks along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the State Department announced here today.

The announcement said these will include a number of Redeye ground-to-air missiles and 155mm extended-range howitzers. The new-model howitzers, it said, "were made available from America's inventory for its own forces to underline U.S. support for Thailand."

Since the end of March, Vietnamese troops have continued to attack Kampuchean refugee camps along the Kampuchean-Thai border and to intrude into Thai territory.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said at a press briefing today that "the question of Soviet involvement in Kampuchea" in terms of aid and support for Vietnam "is well-known."

The United States provides Thailand with military equipment averaging from 150 to 200 million dollars in value annually. Last year, it gave Thailand an additional 80 million dollars in credits and grants for this purpose. So far this year, 66 million dollars have been made available, and the administration is requesting a supplemental appropriation of an additional 25 million dollars, the announcement said.

The United States has also decided to make an immediate grant of 1.5 million dollars to the International Committee of the Red Cross for humanitarian assistance to victims of the Vietnamese attacks. Earlier, it presented three million dollars to aid Thai villagers affected by the continuing fighting in Kampuchea and Kampuchean refugees.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MALAYSIA, INDONESIA CONDEMN KAPITSA REMARKS

OW082032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--Malaysia and Indonesia today rejected the Soviet threat that Vietnam would retaliate upon the Association of Southeast Asian Nations which supported the Kampuchean resistance forces, according to reports received here.

The Soviet threat was made by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa during his recent tour of Singapore.

Malaysian Foreign Ministry spokesman Tan Sri Zakaria Ali told reporters in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysia would reject any move by the Soviet Union or anyone else to threaten Malaysia.

The Malaysian Foreign Ministry today summoned the Soviet and Vietnamese ambassadors to lodge a protest against Moscow's military aid to Hanoi and Vietnamese attacks on Kampuchean civilians and incursions into Thai territory. The Foreign Ministry also called in ambassadors of other countries separately to tell them that ASEAN condemns the current Vietnamese military offensive on the Kampuchean-Thai border. Malaysia explained to the ambassadors that ASEAN wished to bring peace to Kampuchea through a political solution, including the pull-out of Vietnamese troops and freedom for the Kampuchean people to choose their own government under U.N. supervision.

In Jakarta, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today accused Vietnamese attacks on Kampuchean refugee camps on the Kampuchean-Thai border and Vietnamese troops' incursion into Thai territory. He said, "If the (Vietnamese) hope was to split ASEAN, the effect has been otherwise, it has consolidated the association."

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER REBUTS USSR'S KAPITSA

OW082025 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here yesterday that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's intimidation to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Kampuchea problem laid bare his vicious design on the Southeast Asian region, the local press reported today.

Sitthi made this comment at a news conference on reports that Kapitsa said in Singapore recently that "ASEAN and Vietnam are in a situation of undeclared war" and "ASEAN's continuing support to Democratic Kampuchea would invite Vietnam's retaliation."

Sitthi said, "I think Kapitsa has gone too far in making such remarks. After reviewing his remarks, the Thai Foreign Ministry deems it necessary to rebuff them."

He said that Kapitsa's statement laid bare "his vicious design against nations in this region. I have stated that this region is a peaceful and neutral one which does not follow a policy of cooperating with big powers against other nations. We hope to concentrate efforts on construction. We would not tolerate any intimidation to us from whatever side including small countries." Sitthi stressed that Thailand would not listen to any intimidation to it.

The SING SIAN YIT PAO daily in a commentary today pointed out that Kapitsa's statement indicated that he has come to Southeast Asia to help Vietnam to intimidate the ASEAN countries. This also proves that Vietnam's military intrusion into Thailand is a premediated military provocation.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAILAND CRITICIZES AUSTRALIAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEA STRIFE

OW090952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry yesterday expressed "extreme disappointment" at Australia's attitude towards the Thai-Kampuchean border situation.

Ministry spokesman Jetn Suchrinkul made the statement in response to the remarks of Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden who claimed in Indonesia on April 7 that Vietnam would leave Kampuchea if the Khmer Rouge threat is moved from that country, and that the Kampuchean civilians who fled the Vietnamese attacks are in "no man's land."

The spokesman pointed out that the source of the region's recent trouble lies with Vietnam and its occupation of Kampuchea and Kampuchean civilians fleeing the border fighting are not in "no man's land," but in Thai soil.

He said that Hayden made no mention of Vietnam's recent incursion into Thailand, nor had he said that it is Vietnam which is creating trouble and instability in the Southeast Asian region.

In order to settle the Kampuchean problem, the spokesman stressed, the Australian Government should in the first place call upon Vietnam, which has violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, to end its occupation of Kampuchea.

It was reported that the newly elected Australian Labour Government has pledged to resume Australia's aid to Vietnam. Leaders of Thailand and other ASEAN countries are reportedly watching carefully for Australia's reaction to the Vietnamese recent attacks on Kampuchean refugee camps and incursion into Thailand.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MUBARAK VISITS PAKISTAN, COMMENTS ON AFGHAN ISSUE

OW122016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Islamabad, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak pledged here today that his country would continue its full support to Pakistan and to the people of Afghanistan.

Speaking at a news conference prior to his departure for Cairo this afternoon, Mubarak said that Egypt fully understood the problems posed to Pakistan by the influx of 3 million Afghan refugees after the Soviet invasion of that country. He pledged that his country would stand by Pakistan and appreciated the great sacrifices Pakistan was making to help the Afghan refugees despite its limited resources.

Asked about his attitude towards the late President al-Sadat's commitment that Egypt would extend all help to Afghan resistance, President Mubarak said, "Naturally we have an obligation towards our Afghan brethren." However, he said he was not fond of making statements but preferred to let "concrete actions speak for themselves."

Referring to the Middle East problem, Mubarak said this problem was very intricate and complicated. He said he wished the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Jordan would ultimately reach an agreement to make the peace efforts successful. He also hoped that the United States would use its power to prevent building of Israeli settlements on the West Bank.

President Mubarak said that as a result of his visit to Pakistan, cooperation between Egypt and Pakistan would continue to grow in the fields of culture, science and economy and many other fields.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

VODK EXPOSES SOVIET-SRV 'TRICKS' IN KAMPUCHEA

OW140336 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 14 Apr 83

["Soviet-Vietnamese Tricks on Kampuchea Exposed"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today accused the Soviet Union and Vietnam of using once again both hard and soft tactics to prolong the war of aggression in Kampuchea.

Referring to a recent "clarification" issued by the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok to justify Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa's talks in Singapore, the commentary said Kapitsa's threatening words failed to subdue the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) but met with strong opposition from them.

When the Soviet plot was frustrated, the commentary said, the Soviet Union let its embassy in Bangkok deny it and said that there are people who "attempt to vilify the Soviet foreign policy."

The commentary said the Soviet and Vietnamese foreign policies are based on cheating characterized by smile and intimidation on the problem of Kampuchea, they are playing the same trick, the commentary added.

The commentary said the Kampuchean and ASEAN peoples know well the Soviet and Vietnamese nature and will never be easily taken in.

It added whether the Soviet Union and Vietnam have the sincerity to restore peace in Southeast Asia will be judged by their actions--whether Vietnam will pull out its troops from Kampuchea and whether the Soviet Union stops its military and economic assistance to Vietnam.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAI OFFICIAL SAYS SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'TRICK'

OW141302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanpuhong told reporters here yesterday that Hanoi's announcement of partial troops withdrawal from Kampuchea might be another Vietnamese trick.

He was commenting on the announcement by Radio Hanoi last night that Vietnam would withdraw part of its troops from Kampuchea next month.

Arun said: "We believe in deeds more than in words. We have heard many announcements in the past. Some were true, some were not and some were just to test reactions."

The new withdrawal announcement might be used as a condition in exchange for something which is more important and which Vietnam actually wants to achieve, he added.

Arun also noted that Vietnam had previously made announcements on partial troops withdrawal which turned out to be just a rotation of troops. So, he said, "it is difficult to read their mind from the communique."

The newspaper TONG HUA YIT PAO says in a commentary today that when Vietnam meets with public condemnation for its new aggressive crimes and becomes more isolated, it would deceive world public opinion with "partial troops withdrawal" announcements.

The commentary says whatever trick Vietnam may play, it cannot succeed since it is bogged down in its aggression in Kampuchea.

Another newspaper SING SIAN YIT PAO points out that Vietnam's partial troops withdrawal announcement aims at luring countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations into its proposed "regional talks."

Vietnam's "partial troops withdrawal" is a new version of the old trick since no definite date and number of troops to be withdrawn are given, the paper stresses.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING PLANS JOINT FOREIGN VENTURES

OW080859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Apr (XINHUA)--Beijing will open several hundred joint ventures in cooperation with foreign countries in the next three years, according to a long-term program on foreign economic and technical exchanges by the municipal import and export committee.

Ranging from industry to plant growing and animal raising, about one hundred of the projects are being negotiated at present.

A survey by the committee shows that the municipality absorbed 579 million U.S. dollars of foreign investment between 1979 and 1982 by way of joint ventures, compensation trade, co-operation and loans in foreign exchange.

An official of the committee said that half the foreign investments had gone for construction and expansion of ten hotels. Five have been completed, three are under construction and two are yet to be started. When completed the ten hotels will add 4,193 rooms for tourists.

Beijing imported technology and equipment from Japan and countries in Europe and North America for modernization of the food processing, textile and electronics industries.

The major items include 53 production lines for TV sets, tape recorders, computers, cameras and instruments and meters, and 5,000 sets of high-grade sewing machines which have doubled the production capacity of 19 clothing factories. In addition, machines and equipment to save energy and control pollution, were imported and installed in the capital steel and iron company, Beijing fireproof material plants and other enterprises.

Beijing sent 2,500 engineers and technicians to other countries for technical study and training between 1980 and 1982.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. COMMISSION ON MORE SMALL ICBM DEVELOPMENT

OW121338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 11 Apr (XINHUA)--A presidential commission proposed today the United States develop many more single-warhead small inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM) while going ahead with the development of 100 huge MX missiles in existing silos to meet the "immediate needs."

The proposal was presented to President Reagan this morning when he met with the commission members. The commission, headed by former presidential national security adviser Brent Scowcroft, was set up at the beginning of this year for a review of U.S. strategic modernization program in general.

The commission was also charged with the task to recommend basing alternatives as the U.S. Congress had voted down the funding for the initial production of the MX missiles on the ground that the basing plan--known as "dense pack"--was vulnerable to Soviet nuclear attack.

The recommendation, in view of the opposition to the proposed basing plan and also the MX project itself, stressed the Soviet nuclear threat to the United States, saying "the Soviets have concentrated enormous effort on the development and modernization of nuclear weapons." In the field of ICBMs alone, the recommendation said, the Soviets have 1,400 launchers carrying over 5,000 warheads in contrast to 1,047 launchers and about 2,150 warheads on the U.S. side. "The Soviets are now pushing forward with tests of two even newer ICBMs," it said.

Therefore, the report went on to say, "Deployment of MX is essential in order to remove the Soviet advantage in ICBM capability and to help deter the threat of conventional or limited nuclear attacks on the alliance."

The commission recommended a three-component approach for modernizing the U.S. ICBM forces: Initiating engineering design of a single-warhead small ICBM, to reduce target value and permit flexibility in basing for better long-term survivability; seeking arms control agreements designed to enhance strategic stability, and deploying MX missiles in existing silos to satisfy the immediate needs of the U.S. ICBM force and to aid that transition.

It further suggested that the full-scale development of the proposed small ICBMs be initiated in 1987 and an initial operating capability in the early 1990's; that one hundred MX missiles should be deployed promptly in existing Minuteman silos as a replacement for those 100 Minuteman and the Titan 2 ICBMs now being decommissioned.

The initial reactions to the commission's recommendation of planting 100 MX missiles in the existing Minuteman silos are not good since it is virtually identical to the one already discarded by congress. Senator Bennett Johnston said: "We are back to where we were in 1980. I am not convinced we ought to go with the MX." "Campaigns to kill the MX already were being readied in congress," a report indicated.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC-NEW ZEALAND TRADE GROWS STEADILY

OW141129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0854 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Wellington, 12 Apr (XINHUA)--Trade between China and New Zealand has steadily grown since 1972 when the two countries established diplomatic relations.

The annual total trade volume between the two countries prior to the establishment of diplomatic relations between them amounted to only \$9.7 million; the figure, however, grew to more than \$134 million in 1982, topping that of 10 years ago by 12.8 fold.

China imports from New Zealand traditional commodities, other products and technology. Among the major items are sheep wool, butter, powdered milk, cheese, hides, timber, pulp and shaped steel. Textile goods constitute 52 percent of China's exports to New Zealand, while tea, chemical products, rabbit fur, machine tools, knitwear and paraffin are secondary export items to that country.

The Chinese and New Zealand governments signed a trade agreement for the first time in 1973; and it has promoted the trade between the two countries. China and New Zealand concluded a mutually beneficial trademark agreement 3 years later while exchanging letters on mutual benefit in ocean shipping operations. New Zealand gave China favorable status treatment as a developing country in October of 1978. Since 1975, the two countries have held annual meetings of their joint trade committee to carry on consultations on developing the economic and trade relations between them. Moreover, the frequent contacts and visits of the trade and technical study groups of the two countries have also played a positive role in developing bilateral trade.

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon has said that his country and China have made "notable progress in developing political and economic links" in the past 10 years since establishing diplomatic relations. Speaking at a banquet last December to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade Cooper said that "the trade relations between the two countries" over the past decade "have been beneficial to New Zealand." He expressed the conviction that the relations between New Zealand and China would further develop.

CSO: 4005/721

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLAYS REFLECT SOCIAL MALADIES IN U.S. SOCIETY

OW051730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] New York, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--The seventh drama festival held annually in the United States closed in Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday after staging 10 plays selected from some 4,000 scenarios. More than 350 noted artists from several dozen countries, including scenario writers, critics, directors, actors and actresses attended the festival.

Outstanding among the plays staged was one called "Food From Trash" which depicts the struggle of workers at a garbage station against exploitation and oppression.

The curtain rose on a garbage station. A story about the workers' struggle against exploitation unfolds: some of the workers, as a result of constant contact with dirty water and poisonous materials, suffer from serious and even fatal diseases. The boss of the station, in pursuit of greater profit, has allowed radioactive waste from nuclear power stations into the station. An Indian worker, after finding this out, pleads with the boss for preventive measures and proposes ways of making use of the dirty water and poisonous waste. He not only meets with rejection but is finally shot to death by the son of the boss.

Another play, "Thanksgiving," depicts moral degradation prevailing in the present-day American society. The curtain rose on a parlour bare of furniture in which three married young couples with marital troubles chance to meet on Thanksgiving evening. They swap bed-mates to celebrate the occasion.

"Short," another play presented during the festival, describes the troubles encountered by a job-seeking young man. Learning of a vacancy in a big company he goes there to apply, confident of his qualifications. During the interview, he is greeted with a barrage of quizzical questions and the nervous reactions in various parts of his body are at the same time recorded by computers. The company rejects him, saying he is not up to the requirements.

The plays, with present-day life as their themes, reflected from various angles the social maladies in the American society and the inner fear, troubles and conflicts of its people, thus providing a clear-cut glimpse of what life is like in the American society. But they failed to trace the sources of the troubles and, therefore, unable to point a way out, leaving the audience at a loss.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. SAID TO STEP UP CENTRAL AMERICA ACTIVITIES

OW081443 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration has decided to step up its intervention in several Central American nations through covert and overt actions, reported the NEW YORK TIMES today quoting a "highly classified document."

The document, entitled "United States Policy in Central America and Cuba Through FY 84, Summary Paper," was the product of a meeting by the top policy-making body--the national security planning group--about a year ago.

According to the memorandum, the text of which the newspaper carried today without identifying the source, the group concluded that the United States has "a vital interest in not allowing the proliferation of Cuba-model states." The group reportedly proposed both covert and political programs to keep the Nicaraguan Government from "exporting revolution" to El Salvador and to strengthen pro-U.S. elements in El Salvador and Guatemala.

The document revealed that the Reagan administration was worried about the fact that its interventionist policies toward Central America were facing "serious difficulties" with public and congressional opinion in the United States while "international opinion, especially in Europe and Mexico, continues to work against our policies." The group, therefore, called for adoption of a "more active diplomatic campaign to turn around Mexico and Social Democrats in Europe" and "in the meantime keep them isolated on Central America issues."

The document was disclosed when the U.S. involvement in covert military operations against Nicaragua has been more and more an open secret to the world. It was not only repeatedly exposed by the Nicaraguan delegates to the United Nations, but also widely reported by news media in this country in recent months, and the Reagan government has so far never bothered to deny the news accounts.

CSO: 4000/103

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UN OFFICIAL TO THAILAND--Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--He Ying, head of a Chinese delegation to the 39th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and adviser to the Foreign Ministry, left here today for Bangkok, Thailand. Deputy heads of the delegation Shen Ping, Chinese ambassador to Thailand, and Xie Qimei, director of the international organizations and conferences department of the Foreign Ministry, are already in Bangkok. [Text] [OW161229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 16 Apr 83]

SINGAPORE DENOUNCES USSR-- Hong Kong, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--The recent Soviet intimidation against the ASEAN members was denounced by Singapore Minister of Foreign Affairs Suppiah Dhanabalan yesterday, according to a report in Singapore paper LIAN HE ZAO BAO today. He urged the Soviet Union to undertake an open commitment not to support Vietnam or assist it in the supply of [word indistinct] to insurgents in the [words indistinct] proof that the Soviet Union really has no intention of intimidating the ASEAN, he said in a press interview in Singapore. Dhanabalan said that in his talks with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, the Soviet (?official did) tell him that if the ASEAN [words indistinct] its differences with Vietnam, [words indistinct] insurgents in the ASEAN region. The fact that the Soviet Union conveyed to the ASEAN Vietnam's position shows that this position has the backing of the Soviet Union and that the latter was ready to supply arms to Vietnam for assisting insurgents in the ASEAN region, he said. He rejected the Soviet claim that Singapore had misquoted Mikhail Kapitsa. [Text] [OW142348 Beijing XINHUA in English 2009 GMT 14 Apr 83]

AFGHAN OFFICIAL ON USSR--Islamabad, 14 Apr (XINHUA)--Former Afghan representative in the United Nations Abdur Rehman Pazhwak has stressed the unity of Afghan resistance forces in fighting against the Soviet aggression, according to the latest issue of fortnightly "AFGHAN MOJAHED. Commenting on the second round of indirect talks starting on April 11 in Geneva, Pazhwak said: "No such talks would be fruitful without the direct participation of the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan." He held that the Afghan problem and Afghan refugee problem are caused by the Soviet military aggression against Afghanistan. "A political solution to the issue is the

unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops," Pazhwak added. "It is the people of Afghanistan who have the right to determine the fate of their country," he said. [Text] [OW141339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 14 Apr 83]

THAI ROLE AT PRK BORDER--Moscow, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Soviet magazine NEW TIMES in its latest issue blamed Thailand for happenings along its border with Kampuchea and whitewashed the Vietnamese aggression in the region. Thailand should bear a major part of responsibility for what has happened along the Thai-Kampuchean border, the magazine said, referring to the recent Vietnamese intrusion into Thailand's territory to "mop up" Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces. The Vietnamese "volunteers" in Kampuchea joined in the military operations and the fighting is "progressing smoothly," the weekly magazine said. The magazine blamed Thailand for its efforts to safeguard its national security and Kampuchean refugees, saying that the ruling clique of Thailand is continuing to tread a very dangerous path. The magazine also blamed Singapore leaders for their accusation of the Soviet help to Vietnam in aggravating tension in Southeast Asia. [Text] [OW162003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 16 Apr 83]

PRC-AUSTRALIAN TIES--Canberra, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Australia "is expected to result in the most significant consolidation of Sino-Australian relations," said an article in THE CANBERRA TIMES today. The signed article, entitled "China's Prime Minister Visits to Cement 10-Year-Old Ties With Australia," pointed out Australia and China have enjoyed rapidly increasing ties in the political, economical, cultural and technological fields since they established diplomatic relations in 1972. "Politically, Australia and China are surprisingly close in their views on a range of international questions despite widely different political systems, histories and cultures," the article said. It noted that the Chinese people "set great store by good friends and lasting relationship." It added that Premier Zhao's discussions with Prime Minister Bob Hawke "are expected to both consolidate and extend the goodwill and practical exchanges between the two countries." [Text] [OW161356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 16 Apr 83]

AUSTRALIAN CRITICIZES SRV MOVES--Beijing, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister William G. Hayden said Friday Australia finds no justification or excuse for the Vietnamese incursions into Thailand or for the slaughter of innocent civilians, according to press reports reaching here. In this statement made in Jakarta at the end of his three-day visit to Indonesia, William Hayden seemed to set a higher tone on Vietnamese atrocities along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Up to Friday Thai officials and some Australian newspapers repeatedly criticized Hayden's attitude towards the Thai-Kampuchean border situation. Hayden said his country will condemn the Vietnamese incursions and he will instruct Australia's ambassador in Hanoi to condemn the incursions in the strongest terms. He also criticized the reported remarks made recently by Soviet deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, saying, "It is a fairly characteristic sort of statement which is made in bluffing and bullying way from time to time by Soviet representatives." Kapitsa was quoted by a Singapore spokesman as saying that Hanoi would back insurgents in the

region unless the ASEAN stopped opposing Vietnamese policies. However, the Soviet Embassy in Bangkok attempted to deny on Friday this report by saying that the Soviet Union was "always friendly" to the Southeast Asian countries. [Text] [OW100810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 10 Apr 83]

U.S. ARMS TO THAILAND--Bangkok, 9 Apr (XINHUA)--The first shipment of U.S. military supplies under the foreign military program arrived here today, according to the Thai newspaper BANGKOK WORLD. The delivery, which consists of a number of hand-held Red-eye antiaircraft missiles previously ordered by Thailand, has been accelerated by the current tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The second shipment due next Monday contains the first batch of eight 155mm howitzers with a range of 27 kilometers. This will be followed by a third shipment some time later on the same day. According to military sources, the howitzers have been modified for distance and accuracy to allow Thailand to match the Soviet-supplied 130mm artillery pieces used by Vietnamese troops. U.S. assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asian and Pacific Affairs [title as received] Paul Wolfowitz had told the local press during his visit to Thailand that more arms could be on the way to Thailand. A request for additional military aid to Thailand had been submitted to the U.S. Congress for approval, he also disclosed. [Text] [LD100219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 9 Apr 83]

REAGAN NUCLEAR MISSILE PROPOSAL--Moscow, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--Radio Moscow today said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's new proposal for an interim agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe was nothing more than a new edition of the "zero option" plan. Reagan's offer breached the principle of equal security, said the radio, because it covered only land-based missiles and did not take into account the West's superior strength in sea and air-launched weapons. "They (the proposals) do not account for other types of nuclear arms or the American nuclear-capable bombers deployed in Western Europe. Nor do they account for the nuclear weapons of Britain and France," it said. A TASS dispatch from Washington repeated comments issued by a U.S. agency saying that the new proposals were a "variant of the zero option" and added that they had triggered "many critical comments," including in the U.S. press. The Soviet NOVOSTI News Agency commented, "This proposal can hardly play a constructive role at the talks." It said that "the proposal is meant to pacify the public and prevent a new upsurge of protest against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe." [Text] [OW011218 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 1 Apr 83]

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK JALALABAD--Islamabad, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Afghan resistance forces destroyed six Soviet helicopters and killed 20 Soviet troops in a recent attack on the Jalalabad airport 120 kilometers east of Kabul. Afghan resistance sources disclosed yesterday in the Pakistan border town of Peshawar that 200 Afghan guerrillas attacked the Jalalabad airport on March 28 uprising rockets and mortars. In the operation the guerrillas also set an oil depot on fire, destroyed wireless sets and two Soviet machineguns. Two

guerrillas were wounded in the exchange of fire with the Soviet forces there. The sources said that Soviet forces retaliated with mortar fire on two villages near the airport--Karez Kabir and Khosh Kumbad--damaging 10 houses and a mosque. It was reported that this is the third attack on the Jalalabad airport by the resistance forces since the beginning of the year. On January 15 the Afghan guerrillas killed 48 Soviet troops and destroyed 13 helicopters and on February 11 they killed 41 Soviet troops at the airport. [Text] [OW010408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 1 Apr 83]

SOVIET TROOPS IN AFGHANISTAN--Islamabad, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet occupation troops and the Karmal regime's army burnt 200 piles of wheat weighing 1.5 million kilograms in villages of Vadakhshan Province from February 15 to March 26, AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS reported today. The Soviet-Karmal troops tried to encircle these villages but met with counter-attacks from the resistance forces. A number of tanks were destroyed and the crew on board killed. Afterwards, the Soviet-Karmal troops made efforts to cripple the area economically and set wheat reserves ablaze. This is the second burning of large quantities of wheat in March. Prior to this, 67 piles of wheat had been put on fire in Nehr Chaman area in Takhar Province by the Soviet-Karmal troops on March 12. [Text] [OW012117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 1 Apr 83]

SRV REFUGEE CAMP ATTACK--Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea in a commentary today condemned Vietnam for attacking the Kampuchean villages and a refugee settlement. The incident shows Vietnam's previous profession of willingness to hold dialogues with other countries on the region's peace and stability was nothing but a fraud, the commentary said. On March 31 Vietnamese troops launched offensives on the Kampuchean villages and a refugee settlement near the Thai border. Hundreds of villagers were wounded or killed and thousands of Kampuchean people were forced to take refuge in Thailand's border however, the Vietnamese troops repeatedly intruded into the Thai territory, killing and wounding many Thai frontier soldiers and civilians, the commentary said. Such aggressive actions, the commentary pointed out, are "a flagrant blasphemy to the international opinion and a kind of despite and trampling on the principles of the United Nations charter and the U.N. resolutions." [Text] [OW040522 Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 4 Apr 83]

JAPAN DENIES ARMS DEPLOYMENT--Tokyo, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today refuted a Soviet charge that there are U.S. nuclear arms in Japan. Nakasone, who was campaigning in Kitakyushu, Fukuoka Prefecture, for the local gubernatorial election, told an audience that "no nuclear arms exist in Okinawa or any other part of Japan." He made the statement when commenting on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's statement at a press conference in Moscow yesterday. Gromyko was reported to have said the Soviet Union would transfer a number of medium-range missiles from Europe to areas east of the Ural Mountains to counter the U.S. nuclear buildup in Japan and its vicinity. "It is too absurd (of the Soviets) to bring more SS-20 missiles to Asia," said Nakasone. Nakasone appealed to the U.S. Government to check the Soviet move of shifting nuclear arms from Europe to Asia. [Text] [OW031415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1406 GMT 3 Apr 83]

USSR ARMS REDUCTION--Tokyo, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday there is yet no sign of a change in Moscow's position on arms reduction and any Soviet concession on the issue is impossible. Answering questions posed by ASAHI SHIMBUN, Abe said he fears that the continuing Soviet-U.S. arms race will create an atmosphere of hopelessness and doom even if it does not lead to war. He demanded the race be stopped. The massive Soviet military build-up has led the Soviet economy into a dead end. The Americans are now troubled by huge financial deficits and Europe witnesses a large scale anti-nuclear movement, he said. He said the Western countries, including Japan, do not trust the Soviet Union. [Text] [OW021000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 2 Apr 83]

SRV TROOPS IN THAILAND--Bangkok, 7 Apr (XINHUA)--Thai Air Force and Infantry Wednesday drove out of Thai territory some 100 Vietnamese troops who, under cover of tanks, intruded 200 meters into Thailand north of the Phnom Phra Mountain in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. This was announced by commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army General Athit Kamlang-ek. He said that the Thai armed forces are in complete control of the situation. A large amount of Vietnamese weapons were captured and 10 dead Vietnamese found on Thai soil. On the same day, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Navy Vice-Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun told reporters that the naval units stationed along the coasts in Chanthaburi and Trat provinces have reinforced their defense and are prepared against any foreign intrusion from the sea. [Text] [OW080920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 8 Apr 83]

AUSTRALIAN AID TO SRV--Canberra, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--"Aid to Vietnam Is Aid to Aggression." That is the title of an editorial published by THE AUSTRALIAN today. It says, "the danger of Vietnamese imperialism is recognized not only by Thailand but by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as a whole," the paper notes, adding that "Australia's relations with ASEAN are central to our foreign policy. While there is probably little we can do to help Thailand in the present confrontation, we should, at the very least, not subsidize Vietnam's military operations on Thailand's border." "The Vietnamese occupiers have not allowed the Khmer people any voice in determining their own future. Kampuchea has joined Laos in a quasi-colonial status under which its government is appointed by and is responsible to the government of Vietnam and not to the people whom it purports to govern," the paper notes. "No responsible observer would seriously argue that the 'government' in Phnom Penh, presided over by Vietnam's client, Heng Samrin, has either independence of action or popular support. The Vietnamese army is the effective ruler of Kampuchea," it adds. The editorial concludes, "If the federal government carries out its apparent intention to send economic aid to Hanoi, we shall not only be helping the aggressor but damaging our own vital interests in the region where we live." [Text] [OW050852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 5 Apr 83]

SRV ATTACK CONDEMNED--Washington, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government in a statement today strongly condemned Vietnam's March 31 attacks on settlements of Kampuchean refugees who had fled to the border area after Vietnam's 1978 invasion and occupation of Kampuchea. The State Department deputy spokesman Alan Romberg told reporters that during their indiscriminate attacks, the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea had forced thousands of Kampuchean civilians to flee into Thailand. "We strongly condemn these attacks which are a consequence of Vietnam's actions in Kampuchea in violation of the U.N. charter and U.N. General Assembly resolutions," Romberg noted. This happened just two months after the Vietnamese troops attacked a Kampuchean refugee camp near the Thai border village of Nong Chan, when some 40,000 civilians were driven into Thailand and their settlement was destroyed, he said. He said the U.S. Government joins the Thai Government in calling on Vietnam to respect Thai territory and will lend its support to the international efforts in assisting the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. [Text] [OW010412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 1 Apr 83]

JAPANESE ENVOY IN USSR--Moscow, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, received Japanese ambassador Masuo Takashima at the latter's request today. During their meeting they discussed "issues of common interest," TASS reported. According to well-informed sources, the Japanese ambassador pointed out at the meeting that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko's charge at a press conference on April 2 about U.S. nuclear build-up in Japan is not true. He said he regretted Gromyko's remarks. The sources said Tikhonov made no reply to this. Meanwhile, a TASS news analyst insisted on the same day that there are nucleus weapons in the American military bases in Okinawa. [Text] [OW050234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 5 Apr 83]

SEABED PREPARATORY COMMISSION--Kingston, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--The Preparatory Commission (PREPCOM) for the International Seabed Authority and the international tribunal for the Law of the Sea ended its first session here today. At the closing ceremony, Tanzanian attorney-general and minister of justice Joseph Sinde Warioba was elected chairman of the PREPCOM. The (?mid-week) session worked out a consensus statement of understanding. The statement drew a basic framework, within which the [words indistinct] of procedure will be adopted and the PREPCOM will organize its work. However, further elaboration of the framework will be drawn by the next PREPCOM session later this year and substantive work will not begin until (?these) matters are solved by consensus. [Text] [OW092344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 9 Apr 83]

JAPANESE GUEST--At noon yesterday, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal party committee, and Li Ruihuan, mayor, received and hosted a banquet at the Tianjin Guest Hall for (Inoue Yasuke), president of the Japan-China Oil Exploration Corporation. Present at the occasion were Li Shizeng, secretary general of the municipal government, and responsible persons of the municipal government's foreign affairs office, the municipal tourist bureau, the Tianjin port office and the ocean branch of the China Petroleum Corporation. On the evening of the same day, (Inoue Yasuke) feted at the Friendship Club Chen Weida, Li Ruihuan and responsible persons from departments concerned. [Text] [SK161019 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 83 p 1]

PARTY AND STATE

XIAN CITY OFFICIAL IMPRISONED FOR SWINDLING

OW120532 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] According to a report by our station reporter (Cui Zhenglai), in Shaanxi, the Xian City Intermediate People's Court on 9 April sentenced (Cao Guiqing), deputy secretary general and concurrently director of the office of the Xian City People's Congress Standing Committee, to 3 years in prison for abusing his positions and powers, assembling remnant factionalists, shielding criminals and swindling, thereby committing the crimes in practicing favoritism and engaging in irregularities.

(Cao Guiqing), age 56, usurped the directorship of the Xian City Culture Bureau and other positions during the decade of turmoils. Manipulating his positions and powers as deputy secretary general and director of the office of the Xian City People's Congress Standing Committee since 1981, (Cao Guiqing) assembled a handful of remnant factionalists to set up the so-called (Tanghua) Arts Society on the pretext of studying calligraphy and painting. He sheltered and connived with criminals and, using the name of the Xian City People's Congress Standing Committee, swindled money and articles with a total value of some 88,000 yuan, causing serious economic damages to some enterprises and having a harmful political effect on the reputation of the Xian City People's Congress Standing Committee.

When the procuratorial organ requested the Xian City People's Congress Standing Committee's assistance in arresting the criminals concerned, (Cao Guoqing) tipped his confederates off, thereby enabling them to abscond and continue their criminal activities.

At the public trial, some of his accomplices were given prison terms of various length. The so-called (Tanghua) Arts Society has been disbanded.

CSO: 4005/720

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON ARREST OF 'KMT SECRET AGENT'

HK120757 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 83 p 4

["Newsletter" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Da [1728 6671]: "Turtles in a Jar--The Whole Story About the Cracking of a KMT Espionage Case"]

[Text] It was snowing slightly in Beijing on the morning of 1 February. Two police cars, starting from the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, headed separately for Du hd Ibe [as printed] in Jianmen and the Agricultural Bank of China. Cameramen equipped with video recorders also sent by car. People thought they were going to shoot a TV film.

Soon afterward, Li Jiaqi, balding and pale-faced, was escorted to a police car. Chou Yunmei, a former cadre of the supervisory department of the Agricultural Bank of China, also dejectedly got into another police car. "On, they are arresting bad people." Everybody was talking about the matter.

This was the scene I saw on a video when I gathered information at the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau on the cracking of a Taiwan espionage case. Both Li Jiaqi and Chou Yunmei were fellow criminals in this case and Cai Ping, a secret service liaison woman, had also been arrested in the street a few days before.

I asked a comrade from the public security bureau to brief me on the situation. He said: "There were few dramatic plots in this case. A distinguishing feature was the joint defense by, and close cooperation between the police and the people. By spreading a dragnet we arrested them like catching turtles in a jar."

Early in 1980, soon after Li Jiaqi, having asked for a long holiday on the pretext of curing his illness, arrived in Beijing from Qinghai, the public security department received a letter from a member of the masses. The letter said that Li Jiaqi, who had suddenly arrived in Xicheng District seeking refuge with his fourth uncle [phrase indistinct] However, even his fourth uncle did not believe it. Recently, a "Hong Kong visitor," who he called his nephew, gave him a lot of things. But this nephew did not call him "uncle" but called him "Mr Li" instead.... There were also some civilians who reported verbally to the public security department on suspicious things about Li Jiaqi.

Thereupon, the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau immediately set about investigating Li Jiaqi. It was soon made clear that Li Jiaqi's native place was in Fengrun, Henan, but he himself grew up in Beijing. While studying at middle school, he joined a secret service of the KMT military and investigation and statistics committee. At 20, he served as a colonel and deputy leader of the Qimeng special group under the security bureau of the KMT Defense Ministry. While serving as a deputy leader, he arrested over 20 workers on charges of being "communist suspects." One of the workers died in prison as a result of severe torture. In 1947, Li was caught when he sneaked into the Central Shandong Liberated Area. He was later sentenced to imprisonment and sent to Qinghai to undergo reform through labor. In order to make clear whether he had a sister and a nephew in Hong Kong, the public security department drew up a family tree of the Li family. The family tree showed that Li Jiaqi did not have any sister in Hong Kong. Neither did he have a cousin or a distant cousin in Hong Kong. The story of his having a nephew was simply fantastic talk.

After being employed on a reform farm in Qinghai when he was set free in 1975, this fellow did not give a good account of himself. Supplying information, a comrade from the Qinghai farm said that in 1979, when a former KMT secret agent who was released after serving a sentence planned to go to Europe to see his relatives, Li Jiaqi asked that person to help him look for his "sister" on his stopover in Hong Kong. The man wrote him a letter from Europe, telling him that he had found his sister called "Li Jiabao."

The public security department held that there was extremely great possibility that Li Jiaqi would commit new crimes and that "Li Jiabao" was very probably the code name of a secret service. At the approval of the higher authorities, the public security department opened a file for the investigation of Li Jiaqi. It was discovered that in the letters which the "sister" wrote to Li Jiaqi inquiring after his well-being there were quite a few instructions from the secret service written in invisible ink, such as developing the espionage organization and promptly reporting on the situation. It went without saying that "Li Jaibao" was the code name of a secret service.

"Did Li Jiaqi faithfully carry out those instructions?" asked this reporter.

The answer was yes. With the espionage fees, clothes and other articles of daily use, Li Jiaqi tried to establish relationships with people everywhere, from whom he wanted to recruit special agents in an attempt to set up communications lines between Beijing and Shanghai, between Beijing and Guangzhou and between Shanghai and Guangzhou. He tried every possible means to look for those who were dissatisfied with their jobs or life and show great "concern" for them, taking advantage of this opportunity to whip up their discontented feelings against the party and socialism. He subscribed to many newspapers and, thinking himself clever, "analyzed" and "studied" things that could be utilized. During the day time, he went from one place to another

to see which way the wind blew; at night, after drawing close the thick curtain, he listened secretly to instructions broadcast from Taiwan radio or wrote in invisible ink the information he had gathered. He paid close attention to the seats, personnel, vehicles and guest houses of party, government and military organizations. Whenever he passed by a party, government or military institution or guest house, he watched it with shifty eyes and, pricking up his ears, listened for anything unusual.

Having received some special training in the past, Li Jiaqi thought he was an expert in carrying out espionage activities. However, no matter how deep your well is, I have a longer rope. In the face of the broad masses of people possessing a high level of political consciousness, he seemed extremely foolish. We grasped all his activities but he knew nothing about the "dragnet." For example, we knew the person, the time and the place every time the secret service sent someone to get in touch with Li Jiaqi. However, possibly blinded by the lust for gain, Li Jiaqi not only failed to pull in his horns but became bolder. In 1981, he purchased two houses at Daer Lane in Jianmen for several thousand yuan. He moved from Xicheng, got himself a wife and, despite the fact that his permanent residency was in Qinghai, planned to operate a long-term espionage stronghold in Beijing.

At the beginning of last year, the public security department planned to arrest Li Jiaqi. At this moment, however, a new situation suddenly emerged: Li Jiaqi had successively reported to the secret service the content of two documents of the CPC Central Committee. Not only did he use the same language and punctuation marks as the original text of one of the documents, but he reported in secret only a few days after it had been issued. This showed that the special agent was able to see the full text of the document. After analyzing and studying those who were on good terms with him, the public security department decided that Chou Yunmei, a cadre of the supervisory department of the Agricultural Bank of China, was a most likely suspect.

An adopted daughter of Li Jiaqi's newly married wife, Chou went to live and work in Heilongjiang construction corps after her graduation from senior middle school. In 1970 she joined the party at the corps. [words indistinct] from the corps on account of illness and returning to Beijing, she joined the Agricultural Bank of China and was in charge of the receiving, dispatching and safekeeping of secret documents. During the 10 years of internal disorder, she considered herself the "staunchest revolutionary leftist." However, after her return to Beijing, she sought material benefits and revealed her true ideas less and less. Under the material seduction and hypocritical care of Li Jiaqi, she thought Li was a good man. She wanted to live in affluence and yearned for a life in the "dazzling human world with its myriad temptations." Knowing her wishes well, Li Jiaqi said he was able to help her find a job in Hong Kong. From then on, she simply became Li Jiaqi's attendant. She supplied Li Jiaqi with the requested documents. Later, of her own accord, she delivered to his house the documents which she reckoned he might be interested in. Other people noticed Li Jiaqi's problems but she pretended to know nothing about them. She regarded Li's arsenic as honey and was even unwilling to enquire where the "honey" came from.

The public security department discovered that the two documents which Li secretly reported to the secret service had been delivered to the Agricultural Bank of China before Li reported them and had always been under Chou's "safekeeping." Later, the public security department again discovered that Chou Yunmei delivered on her own accord to the Li household a volume of top secret documents of the party and the state. She later made a false charge against a certain responsible member of the bank, saying that he had taken it. At first, the responsible comrade was not sure that he had taken the document for he did not have to go through the necessary procedure in borrowing documents.

After obtaining the top secret documents of the party and state, Li Jiaqi repeatedly wrote in invisible ink to the secret service, asking them to speedily send a person to take delivery of the documents. The public security department decided to take advantage of the opportunity when the liaison man of the secret service arrived in Beijing to round up the whole gang at one fell swoop.

On 17 January this year, Cai Ping, who lived in Hong Kong and whose public identity was as the wife of the boss of a floral shop, set off from Hong Kong's Ka Tak airport and arrived in Beijing on the same day. The next afternoon, she arrived at Li's house and delivered to him HK\$9,300 as espionage fees, a letter of introduction and a photo for contact. In this letter, in addition to making further arrangements for his numerous tasks, the secret service also conferred on him another title, "head of the Beiping station" of the information bureau, on top of the original title of "special representative of the North China region."

Cai Ping stayed in Beijing for a few days. After determining that she had no other special tasks, the public security department held her in custody according to law. On 1 February, the public security department arrested both Li Jiaqi and Chou Yunmei and, in Li's house, uncovered a list of personnel who he planned to recruit as special agents, the invisible ink, the developer and the money for carrying out espionage activities.

During the interrogation, Li, Cai and Chou, confronted with human testimony and human evidence, had to admit their crimes. Chou Yunmei said: "I have violated the criminal law by taking this step and should be punished. I have ruined my own future." However, it was not until quite recently that the secret service called Li Jiaqi (under the code name of 7271) through radio broadcast and wished him "success." They also sent him two sums of money for carrying out activities. How do they know that Li Jiaqi can no longer give them a reply! The "Beiping station of the Information Bureau" which they had painstakingly built up came to a premature end soon after it was established.

CSO: 4005/720

PARTY AND STATE

LEADING CADRE ADHERENCE TO LAWS DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 83 p 4

[Article from ZHIBU SHENGHUO [(PARTY BRANCH LIFE)] No 1, 1983: "Viability of the Laws Depends on Adherence by Superiors"]

[Text] The people frequently pose the following question: Is the law greater or is authority greater? There are some leading cadres who ignore both party discipline and state law. They despise the law and use power for personal gain and yet go unpunished. The people are angry and say, "If the laws were even stronger they still could not equal a word from those people." This certainly ought to cause each and every leading cadre to reflect deeply.

Should "officials" be subject to the restraints of law? In China, ever since the establishment of laws there have been two points of view; one point of view advocates that "the punishments do not apply to great men," while the other point of view says, "the prince who breaks the law suffers the same punishment as the common people." Of course, in the former society, the latter point of view was untenable. Although there were some enlightened officials who would "plead for the life of a commoner" and who were "impartial and pure," they were few and far between. We now have this new society, so how can we allow such a controversy to continue? It cannot go on like this. Our constitution already clearly states, "All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law." The term citizens includes leading cadres on all levels of the Communist Party. No person can place himself above the law, which is to say that all must obey the law, that all have the responsibility to uphold the law and that transgressions against the law are subject to the legal process.

The obedience of cadres to the law is a key factor in determining whether or not the constitution can be efficiently implemented. The ancients said, "The failure of the laws stems from transgressions committed above." We can change the wording so it says that the success of the law depends on the superiors' obedience to it. Leadership cadres provide role models in obeying the law, carrying out punishment and investigating wrong-doing. If this is done there will be genuine implementation of both the constitution and all our laws.

PARTY AND STATE

PROCESS OF 'SMASHING OLD, CREATING NEW' DESCRIBED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 83 p 5

[Article reprinted from SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO([(WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD)]:
"Restoring Order from Chaos, Smashing the Old and Creating the
New"]

[Text] Reform simply means to smash what is old and create something new. The scope of this process is extremely broad in that it must be carried out in all professions, in all industries and on all battlefronts. The content of reform is so very deep that not only are the ineffective previous measures to be smashed, even the effective but unsuitable previous measures must also be smashed to make way for new creations. Compared to the restoration of order from chaos during the past few years, the current reform--the smashing of the old and the creation of the new shows greater progress and deeper activity both in stimulating construction of the four modernizations and in touching upon the people's level of ideological understanding.

For a time after the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Party Congress, the overall ideological directives were to restore order from chaos. At that time, this mostly involved the "Great Cultural Revolution" and some prior problems, including the overturning of a great number of unjust, false and mistaken cases. Of course, there were some obstructions, there were some shortcomings and there were some failures. However, at that time, most of the problems to be solved were cases of true or false facts, wherein right and wrong were overturned. Moreover, they all were personally experienced or personally suffered by the people. Now, the overall guiding ideology has already developed to the point of destroying what is old and creating something new. That which is to be destroyed included the various systems that we ourselves built and used but which now already are backward or outdated. It includes a number of things that we have come to regard as normal and correct. That which is to be created includes entirely new ways which a great many people have never experienced and for which there are no ready-made models to rely on. Therefore, we must keep abreast in smashing what is old and creating something new, and must be even more far-sighted and show some proletarian revolutionary spirit.

In smashing the old and creating the new the smashing and creation must be done with boldness and bravery. In creation there is no road to follow and one must personally open up the path of development. This is an advance over restoring order from chaos and is not merely correcting errors or restoring what is correct, but is forward development and the building of a Chinese-style socialism. The process of creating something new cannot wait for the upper levels to bring out a set of cases and then act, but must be unafraid of risking hazards and be unafraid of nitpicking by others. It is even more important to be undeterred by minor setbacks. Creation of something new is a process of perfection, and the several areas now undergoing reform show this process of continual perfection. One cannot plan on finding a permanent solution that will remain unchanged and unaltered, because that would lead to new areas of ideological ossification. We must not be afraid of reforms and should be even less afraid of continually perfecting our reforms.

The reforms are now developing under guidance, step by step and with order. The tide of smashing the old and creating something new cannot be obstructed, not only in the all-out attack on the irrational, old system but also in the all-out attack on all of the old, backward ideology and knowledge from the past. This is the general situation in the situation in China today and this is the pulse of the times in China today.

11582
CSO: 4405/666

PARTY AND STATE

YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES TRANSFERRED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "Hebei Province Transfers Over 1,500 Young and Middle-Aged Cadres to the Grassroots for Practical Training and Development"]

[Text] Each prefecture, municipality and county in Hebei province acted in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese Communist Hebei Provincial Party Committee and recently transferred from the leadership government offices a total of 1,581 young and middle-aged cadres. These cadres were mostly under age 45 and possessed of both talent and upright character. They were transferred to serve on the county level, in communes or in mines and factories. After the transfer of a large number of the young cadres, the leadership of all levels emphasized that the units in which they were working should pay close attention to them and boldly give them heavy responsibilities. The older cadres were urged to actively and enthusiastically pass on their experiences to them and permit this group of cadres to undergo training and develop their abilities.

11582
CSO: 4005/666

PARTY AND STATE

EDGAR SNOW'S PART IN 1937 MAGAZINE RECALLED

HK060251 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 6 Apr 83 p 4

["Opinion" column by Prof. Hubert S. Liang: "Edgar Snow's Crucial Role in Publication of DEMOCRACY"]

[Text] Commemorating the eleventh anniversary of the passing of Edgar Snow, it seems appropriate to recall the publication of DEMOCRACY in 1937 in Peiping (now Beijing), with which magazine Ed had so much to do.

Early November, 1936, Snow came back from his odyssey to the northwest and was in possession of a vast amount of material gathered on the spot which he was eager to share with the world concerning what was going on in the revolutionary northwest and its far-reaching implications not only for the Chinese people but for mankind.

Tight censorship was enforced by the Kuomintang government, blacking out the happenings in the northwest and forbidding people to express their anti-Japanese feelings or sentiments. Snow did get some of his material published in the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW, then published and edited by John B. Powell in Shanghai. Also, I helped to arrange meetings for Snow on the Yenching University campus and in the city of Peiping to report on his findings and observations. It was then that the idea occurred to us of publishing a magazine of our own in English which would, among other things, provide a vehicle to get some of Snow's materials published and the published articles would then be translated into Chinese for wider circulation.

Our idea came true and the magazine was named DEMOCRACY.

The first issue came out in April 1937. It carried Snow's article on Mao Zedong with the chairman's picture, published for the first time in the KMT area. Other articles included mine on "Japanese Diplomacy: Dr. Jekyll and Mr Hyde" and an article by James Bertram giving the authentic inside information about "the Xi'an incident" which he collected on the spot.

The first issue was a success, literally taking China's intellectual world by storm.

Contrarily, publication of DEMOCRACY caused considerable alarm among the reactionary circles of the Kuomintang. After seeing the content of our first issue, the Ministry of Propaganda of the Kuomintang committee wrote us an official letter accusing the magazine of being in sympathy with the communists and with the popular front, and saying that unless it changed its policy and tone the magazine might be suppressed.

In the name of DEMOCRACY's board of editors and on its behalf, I wrote a reply and printed both letters in the second issue of our magazine, reaffirming our anti-Japanese stand and reiterating our advocacy for cessation of China's civil war as well as our advocacy and the Chinese people's demand for true democracy. Our reply was captioned "Kuomintang vs Democracy."

In this second issue we also published a translated article by Zhou Enlai discussing the so-called "National Congress." J. Leighton Stuart wrote an article on the Xian incident on which subject we ran a series of articles by James Bertram based on his on-the-spot investigation and observations.

Were it not for the outbreak of Japan's war of aggression against China, DEMOCRACY, I suspect, would have continued with its publication in one form or another even today.

There can be no question that DEMOCRACY even in its brief existence--six issues in all--served its purpose of lifting the news blackout imposed by the Kuomintang censors and thus giving the Chinese people and the world a glimpse of the Chinese realities at the time, of the universal determination of the Chinese people to resist the Japanese aggression at whatever cost and of their urgent demand for true democracy and more and yet more democracy.

And, the major portion of the credit for starting the magazine and for the nationwide and indeed worldwide impact it produced should go to Edgar and Peggy Snow who actually did most of the work in editing, making up the pages and personally sending it to the press.

CSO: 4000/102

PARTY AND STATE

INTERVIEW WITH NEW TIANJIN VICE MAYOR

OW101725 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Text] Tianjin, 10 Apr (XINHUA)--The chief engineer of a chemical company was elected vice-mayor of Tianjin at the 10th Municipal People's Congress, which closed today.

The engineer, Yao Jun, 57, is a member of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party and of the China Democratic National Construction Association.

In an interview with XINHUA, Yao said his election showed the people's trust in him. Pledging to do his best, he said: "The people can fire me, if they find me to be incompetent."

Yao Jun graduated from a university in Shanghai in 1948 and later worked as a pharmacist in a pharmaceutical factory in Tianjin, (?where his father) was manager.

[words indistinct] parents brothers and sisters left for the United States when the Chinese mainland was liberated from under Chiang Kai-shek's rule in 1949, Yao Jun stayed behind.

"I knew only too well how my people suffered in the old days and I wanted to help make it strong and prosperous," he said. "That's why I chose to stay."

He developed a process for producing hydrogen peroxide solution in 1955 and successfully trial-produced a type of rocket [word indistinct] in 1959, winning awards from the government. He reads English, Japanese, German and Russian.

Because of his overseas connections, Yao Jun suffered during the Cultural Revolution, but he continued in his determination to serve his country and people.

After the Cultural Revolution ended in 1976, he was promoted to senior engineer and later to chief engineer and deputy general manager of the company. He was elected a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and member of the Standing Committee of the Tianjin People's Congress.

Visiting him in recent years, his relatives from the United States invited him to join them in America, but he declined the offer.

"It's my greatest pride as a Chinese to devote my all to my country and people," Yao said. "I hope my brothers and sisters abroad will also contribute their share to the modernization and reunification of our motherland."

CSO: 4000/102

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' CHIEF EDITOR ON IMPROVEMENT PLAN

HK110805 Beijing XINWEN ZHANXIAN in Chinese No 2, 1983 pp 2-7

["Special interview" by staff reporter: "RENMIN RIBAO's Proposed Improvement Plan for 1983"]

[Text] On 11 December 1982, the editorial board of RENMIN RIBAO held an enlarged meeting to discuss the opinions about its improvement in 1983. Comrade Hu Jiwei gave a relatively systematic speech at the meeting. After the meeting, the various sections of the editorial department discussed the initial opinions that the editorial board had sorted out, and put forward many opinions. Comrade Jiwei collected everyone's opinions and gave a speech on the improvement of the paper's propaganda in 1983 to all the staff of the editorial department on 17 December. An outline of this speech was printed and circulated after the meeting. All sections have warmly discussed this speech and again put forward many opinions. The editorial board collected these opinions and wrote the first initial draft of "Improvement Opinions on the Paper's Propaganda in 1983." On 25 December, another enlarged editorial board meeting discussed and approved the "Improvement Opinions" and at the same time, adopted a draft decision on approving that document.

By 6 January 1983 the final versions of the editorial board's decision and the "Improvement Opinions" had been written and approved and were issued to everyone for implementation. This journal's reporter had a special interview with Comrade Jiwei and asked him to brief him on the situation relating to the improvement of the paper's propaganda. Comrade Jiwei said that all the comrades of the RENMIN RIBAO warmly supported the CPC Central Committee's call to "create an all-round new situation in socialist modernization" and had conscientiously discussed ideas on improving the paper's propaganda. The editorial board collected everyone's opinions, formulated a plan and reached a decision. Generally speaking, this document on improvement opinions is positive and can be realized through hard work. However, it is not very perfect and falls far short of the demands of the party and people for the paper. Moreover, these improvement opinions are only at the written stage, and great efforts are necessary in order to really turn them into actions and embody them in the paper's propaganda. To do so the paper needs the support of all circles and the coordination of all fraternal units. At the same time, during the course of practice, the document will be appropriately revised and some new things may be added to it where necessary.

Comrade Jiwei briefed this reporter on the details of the content of the editorial board's decision and the improvement opinions. The following are the major points:

The RENMIN RIBAO editorial board's "Decision on Approving 'Improvement Opinions on the Paper's Propaganda'" was adopted after repeated discussions by all sections of the editorial department on the "Improvement Opinions on the Paper's Propaganda" and after the discussion, revision and approval of the "Opinions" by the editorial board at its enlarged meeting. The decision calls on all the comrades in the newspaper office to resolutely implement the CPC Central Committee's program on the "creation of an all-round new situation in the socialist modernization" and actually carry out the improvement opinions that the editorial board has adopted. It also calls on all the comrades to unify their minds and actions, carry out division of labor and cooperation and go all out in order to run RENMIN RIBAO satisfactorily in 1983 and create a new situation in the work related to the paper.

The decision puts forward the view that in order to improve the work in 1983, the following six aspects should be stressed:

1. We should strive to really turn RENMIN RIBAO into an authoritative paper that represents the CPC Central Committee. In order to achieve this goal, the main tasks to be done are the timely and accurate publicizing of the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies, major arrangements and major measures, the timely publicizing of the new spirit, ideas, good and bad typical examples and the various kinds of concrete problems to be solved that the central leading comrades hope that the cadres throughout the party should pay attention to, the improving of the quality of the paper's editorials and various kinds of commentaries, and the mastering of the skill of being good at accurately expounding at an appropriate time, in the light of reality and in connection with new conditions and problems that have cropped up in the work and minds of the cadres and masses, on the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies and views of a principle nature on various problems. Thus, RENMIN RIBAO will really become the mouthpiece of the CPC Central Committee. Moreover, the paper should expound on the theoretical problems in socialist construction and thus raise the whole party and people's understanding of Marxism.
2. The paper should strive to promptly and comprehensively reflect the new deeds of the new people in all the areas and on all the fronts in the country and report on important new events and conditions in all the countries of the world. Thus the paper will be turned into an authoritative paper, promptly and accurately reporting the largest amount of the most recent domestic and foreign news.
3. The paper should strive to become a good teacher and friend in helping the cadres at all levels to carry out their work and study. In order to achieve this aim the paper is faced with the following tasks: It should brief on the situation in and experiences and lessons gained from various work and help cadres to analyze and handle problems in the manner of seeking truth from facts and to raise their working ability; it should introduce, in a relevant manner, scientific, technological, cultural and theoretical

knowledge in order to promote the work of making our cadres better educated and more professionally competent; and it should publish various kinds of commentaries and articles to raise the ideological and theoretical level of the cadres throughout the party, improve our cadres work methods and style and promote party rectification and building.

4. The paper should reflect, as comprehensively as possible, the opinions, suggestions and criticism of the masses of all sections of people. Thus the paper will be deeply linked with the masses of people and the reality of life and will be turned into a field for the broad masses of people to express their conscientious and creative views.

5. Especially great attention should be paid to the front page of the paper. The board calls on all the people in the editorial office to do their utmost and cooperate with one another in order to edit the front page well. The various sections should make sure that there are good top news items and good commentaries on the front page every day and should contribute good material for the front page on their own accord. The daily work of the paper should be arranged in an all-round way under the principle of ensuring the satisfactory operation of the frontpage.

6. All sections of the editorial department should compare the paper with and study the various kinds of professional and local papers, assimilate their strong points, give play to the advantages and distinguishing features of these papers various kinds of professional columns and thus enable the paper to become a paper that really has the distinguishing features of an organ of the CPC Central Committee.

All these reforms are aimed at making the paper more readable and increasing the real effect of the paper's propaganda. Therefore, the paper pays great attention to accepting the opinions of the readers that it will obtain through investigation and strives to turn itself into a paper that the broad ranks of readers are indeed relatively fond of reading.

During the discussion on the "Improvement Opinions," the comrades put forward many good opinions, suggestions and criticism to the leading group of the editorial board. The board was of the opinion that the realization of any good idea on the improvement of the paper's propaganda lies in the efforts made by the comrades of all the paper's offices, especially those in the leading group of the editorial board. If the board fails to improve its leadership, none of the improvement ideas will be realized. Therefore, the editorial board should not only promptly relay the Central Committee's instructions, but should also study, in the light of the reality of the whole country and of the newspapers office, the concrete principles and methods for the carrying out of propaganda and formulate, in a timely manner, the propaganda plans for certain periods and on certain themes. It should make concrete arrangements for the work of interviewing, writing and checking of major items of contribution. As for the propaganda tasks of an all-round nature, it should arrange them in the manner of taking the whole situation into account. The board members in charge of the work of various sections should give play to the initiative and creativeness of the comrades

in these sections, assign specific people to carry out the various tasks of reform and personally take part in the work of interviewing, writing, editing and organizing people to contribute to the paper. They should not only contact the relevant central departments, each focusing on contacting some of the departments, but they should also go to other areas to make investigation and study. The editorial board is of the opinion that concerning the problem related to the reform in the internal structure of the paper's offices, opinions can be collected now and handed over to the paper's Research Committee for study. The committee will design the methods for gradually carrying out the reform. At the beginning of the year, the editorial board will first discuss and approve the "Work Regulations of the Editorial Board" and then formulate and revise the work regulations for all sections and all work.

The decision stresses that the key at present is to implement the opinions, to do the work soundly and revise and add new things to the "Improvement Opinions" in the course of implementation.

Then, Comrade Jiwei gave a briefing on the tenets of RENMIN RIBAO's "Improvement Opinions on the Paper's Propaganda in 1983."

In 1982, RENMIN RIBAO increased the amount of short items, raised the quantity and quality of its commentaries, improved its articles and published some special issues and columns that were relatively well received. It achieved relatively great progress in publicizing the 12th Party Congress and the 5th session of the 5th NPC in the aspects of commentaries, articles, news, reportage and layout. However, generally speaking, the paper fell far short of the demands of the CPC Central Committee. It should make great efforts to seek greater improvement and to create a new situation in its propaganda work. It must try every means to carry out reform in order to achieve whatever possible through making efforts. It was precisely under such a situation that the opinions on improving the paper's propaganda in 1983 were formulated.

The "Improvement Opinions" involves the following aspects of the paper's [plan]:

1. The paper's commentaries:

The paper should continue to persist in its practice of publishing both long and short or medium-length commentaries. Long commentaries are the backbones and the paper should improve the quality of its long commentaries and reduce their number. The paper plans to set up a commentary committee which will decide the topics and discuss the way to satisfactorily write commentaries together with the commentary section and other sections. The committee and all the sections will collectively study and revise the drafts of commentaries. Thus, enough attention will be paid to make the commentaries more accurate in content, reduce the time for the writing of the commentaries and thus facilitate the improvement of the quality of commentaries. The quality of medium-sized commentaries which are more specific in nature should be improved and they should be published on the second, third or

fourth page. New varieties of commentaries should be invented, for example, news items of commentary nature, commenting summaries (a special column of "Precise of Opinions" will be set up on a fixed page), summaries of the views from readers' letters and summaries of press opinions. Some short commentaries of a few dozen words will be published in a special column called "Today's Idea."

2. The news:

The broad masses of readers are very much dissatisfied with the paper's laborious, lengthy and stereotyped way of reporting news. They demand that the paper's offices and the news agency reform their way of news reporting. Whether in theory or in practice, there is much to be researched into, discussed and reformed in the method of reporting news. At present, if the paper's offices do not make up their minds to improve their news reporting, it will be very hard to say that they will be able to improve the propaganda work of the paper as a whole. The paper's news should be larger in quantity and more promptly reported. Efforts should be focused on the promptness and freshness of the news reported. The paper should develop its reporting of dispatches and short news items and thus make its news reporting larger in quantity, more prompt, fresher and better. It should more satisfactorily cooperate with the XINHUA News Agency and ask the agency to provide it with a larger amount of short, fresh news. The paper should make efforts to increase its news dispatches, enlarge the scope of its reporting and open up more sources of news. It should do a good job of publishing "headlines of today's newspapers." First, the headlines of the Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou papers should be included and gradually those of other local newspapers will be included. The paper should strengthen its reporting on typical personalities. There are a large number of living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus and we should report more on them. Concerning the continuous reporting of some specific events and topics, the paper should pay attention to varying the forms of such reporting and matching the reporting of one with that of the other in order to stress and focus on certain themes in carrying out its propaganda. A news group will be set up under the general editorial office. This group will be in charge of collecting, rewriting and editing important news. The paper will persist in allocating a page for publishing news of important international events.

3. On propagating theory:

The main task in strengthening theoretical propaganda is to raise the quality of theoretical articles. In order to satisfactorily combine the upgrading and popularization of the propaganda of Marxist theory, we should profoundly expound on theory in connection with practice. The paper should publish as many contributions on academic disputes as possible. Concerning discussion of a strong political color, the paper should choose appropriate topics and facilitate its development. It should persist in satisfactorily publishing theoretical lectures, and continue to print book review articles on theoretical trends. The theoretical page should be made more lively. Long articles on the page should be improved and more efforts should be made to publish short articles. The page should be linked with practical problems faced by the

masses of people. The paper should strive to facilitate the solution to problems cropping up in theory and policy study and the theoretical problems that exist in our practical work. Thus RENMIN RIBAO will really become a beneficial teacher and friend for the broad ranks of cadres in their theoretical study.

4. Economic propaganda:

Economic propaganda still occupies the first place in the paper's propaganda work. In 1983, the paper will carry out repeated propaganda centering on paying attention to actual economic results in the light of the "sixth 5-year plan" and the reform in our economic work. It should also pay attention to making its economic propaganda more effective and increasing the results of the propaganda. It should give priority to grasping the new situation and new problems. Moreover, it should grasp major issues persistently from beginning to end and continuously give priority to the propaganda of these issues. It should make great efforts to enliven its work and write articles that take into account social reality, the masses and policies. It should not restrict its activities to reporting on statistics, meetings, directives and speeches, but should also report on policies, thoughts and people, especially the new people and new deeds. For economic propaganda, it is very important to be of a "professional" and "instructive" nature, but we should not use its "professional nature" as an excuse to negate and weaken economic propaganda. However, we should not be bound within the limits of economic business. Our propaganda should be carried out not only for the people engaged in economic business but should also take into account instructing and enlightening people engaged in other professions. For example, our propaganda on the agricultural all-round responsibility system with remuneration linked to output can be combined with that of the responsibility system geared to industry and commerce. Moreover, quite a few good experiences drawn from economic work can be applied to other fields such as government administration, justice, culture and education. If the paper breaks the limit of the specific business circle in carrying out economic propaganda, it will be able to cater to more people with that propaganda.

The "market" supplement has been well received by the readers. The paper should strive to run this supplement better and pay particular attention to giving play to its advantages. The distinguishing feature of this supplement is that it pays attention to publicizing the important issues of economic life for which the masses of people show the greatest concern and that it reflects from below the opinions of the broad masses and reflects the new situation, problems and deeds of new people in the market at the basic level. This is an economic paper with a strong mass nature and if satisfactorily run, it will have a great edge of competition.

5. Domestic political propaganda:

The propaganda on strengthening party building, democracy and the legal system is one of the key tasks for RENMIN RIBAO. In order to play a greater role in promoting the realization of radical change in party work style and the general social mood, the paper must more satisfactorily carry

out this propaganda. It should carry out a series of propaganda in the light of the spirit of the 12th Party Congress. It should unremittingly pay attention to all aspects (such as cracking down on economic crimes) of the rectification of party work style and general social mood and continue, in a planned manner, to report and publish a series of commentaries in order to make preparations for the all-round party rectification. It should intensify its propaganda on the mass work of the mass bodies such as the trade unions, the CYL and the Womens' Federation, particularly the lively and enthusiastic propaganda on giving play to the people's initiative as masters of the country and on the people's initiative in managing the events of the state and society and in managing all enterprises and institutes. The paper should manage to make its propaganda on nationality, overseas Chinese and military affairs interesting and attractive and thus achieve greater results in its propaganda. Moreover, now all localities are paying attention to county annals and RENMIN RIBAO is considering the possibility of publishing a supplement of county annals, briefing on one county in each supplement. Thus it will brief on dozens of counties in a year. The localities have an earnest desire to help publish and the readers will welcome this supplement.

As for the reminiscence column, we have already published many articles there and achieved good results. However, at present, quite a large number of the contributions are in fact lengthy memorial speeches that the readers do not like. Later, we should pay attention to selecting and publishing the articles that facilitate the education among our youths in the revolutionary tradition. In order to achieve this, we have decided that we will no longer publish a special page of reminiscences each week.

6. Propaganda of science and education:

The newspaper should play an even greater role in the realization of the four modernizations. We must strengthen the propaganda of science and education and of the policies related to the intellectuals. First, the paper should enlarge the scope of its reporting and adopt diverse forms to promptly reflect the new situation, problems, people and things in all aspects of science and education. It should also strengthen its work in publishing commentaries on science and education. The science and education column should pay particular attention to writing special commentaries, and to the suggestions of scientific and educational workers, and organize various kinds of specialists to publish their opinions and carry out debates on their different opinions.

The paper will test-publish a special supplement called "Field of Science" in order to stress the propaganda of scientific views and popularize scientific knowledge. It should strive to run the sport column well and make the column diversified in form and rich in content, and should pay particular attention to strengthening its work in reporting sports news.

7. Propaganda of literature and art:

The paper's propaganda of literature and art should be centered on the construction of the socialist spiritual civilization and the creation of a new situation in literary and art undertakings and creative work. The paper should strengthen its work in publishing literary and art commentaries and should publish various forms of comments on the orientation problems related to ideological trends and the creative work of the literary and artistic field at present. It should strengthen its work in reporting literary and art news, news about the various kinds of works that have recently been published, the films and plays that have recently been shown, the recent activities of writers, the outline of the content of new works, the new development of the cultural activities of the masses of people, especially those in rural areas, and the reaction to literary and art works among readers and audiences. Such news can be published in the form of news reporting or short articles, or collected in a special column. The paper should continue to satisfactorily operate its cultural life column. The scope of reporting in this column should be expanded so as to include all the various undertakings and posts. All the contributions that cultural circles and the broad readers are interested in can be published. Thus the paper will enrich the cultural life of its readers by diverse means and serve the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. Articles published in the cultural life column should be shorter and more diversified in form and content. The paper's literary and art works column has published many good works. This column should continue to publish more really good, short works, but it has been decided that the paper should put an end to the practice of publishing a special column of works. The paper should raise the quality of its supplements. Besides continuing to raise the quality of its essays and satisfactorily publishing its existing special columns and special news columns, it can also be considered whether a supplement of RENMIN RIBAO can become a collection of the supplements of all the newspapers in the country and thus all good things will be transplanted to RENMIN RIBAO. The supplement should become a diversified field with everything in it worth reading. The paper should also select for publication a larger number of fine paintings that can be advantageously reprinted in newspapers.

The paper's supplement "Satire and Humor" has been well received. It should continue to be satisfactorily run. Fine cartoons of this supplement and other newspapers can be carefully selected and published in a weekly or fortnightly special cartoon supplement.

8. The work related to letters from readers:

Our readers are fond of reading the letters from the masses of people. Besides the special column for these letters, all the columns of the paper should publish a larger number of letters from the readers. In addition to praising good people and good deeds, the paper should, through publishing readers' letters, discover new problems, put them to the community and arouse the attention of all the people in order to mobilize public opinion to solve these problems and open up a new path for the reform. As for a few old

problems, such as the impurity of party work style and of the general mood of the society, the paper should never slacken its efforts, but should steadfastly pay attention to them till the end. Even when a radical turn for the better has been brought about in party work style and the general mood of society, the paper should continue to pay attention to these problems. The paper regards citing good people and good deeds as its key task, but in its letters column, it should publish a greater percentage of criticism and suggestions and can also publish a larger number of cases to praise those who have satisfactorily accepted criticism. The letters column can also reprint the letters published in various local papers.

9. Reporters' work:

The paper should strengthen the work of its reporters stationed in various provinces and the mobile reporters. The major task for the reporters is to write news reports, especially timely and short news. They should also write newsletters and feature articles and moreover, some news comment, but none of these items should be too long. We should consider our readers, and write a larger number of short and good things for them.

Many long newsletters are, in fact, read by few readers and therefore, fail to have much impact. We should be particular about the effect of our propaganda. We should advocate writing about typical personages. It is necessary to write some relatively long newsletters on some very good typical personages, especially the advanced personages who have already died, in order to give an all-round and typical description of these people and make their images moving. This is naturally necessary. However, even such newsletters should not be too long. At present, this kind of newsletter still contains too many worthless passages, and must be greatly shortened. This is especially true for the reportage on living advanced people. We should not turn the newsletters into biographies on them. We should promptly report on their latest advanced deeds. For this purpose, the newsletters should not be long. We should write a larger number of pithy news reports, feature articles and newsletters about advanced personages. Young reporters should not strive to become writers. The reporters should be able to discover, analyze and promote the solution of problems and should strive to become political activists. A small number of reporters who work in the style of writers can write some good and long newsletters and pieces of reportage. RENMIN RIBAO can publish some of these newsletters and pieces of reportage, but should not publish too many of them and those published should not be too long. The reporters can also write some travel notes about areas and things that have not been reported.

10. International propaganda:

The international column should devote more space to world news. The international commentaries should be shorter but larger in number. Better use should be made of foreign papers. The international supplement should be made rich and colorful in content and more items about the literature, art, science, technology and other aspects of foreign countries should be published in order to make readers better informed about the world today.

11. The general editorial office:

The work of the night editors is very hard. All the work in progress of the other departments relies on them for being turned into a delicious banquet for the readers. It is not enough for us only to have first class reporters and editors. We must also have first-class editors for the publication of a first-class newspaper. Those comrades engaged in night-shift work should be determined to master their work skill through practice. Some comrades should overcome their ideas of being unwilling to do night-shifts or looking down upon nightshift work.

The general editorial office should play its role as a general advisory office and as a frontline headquarters. It should rally the chief editors and the editors of various columns around it and take the whole situation into account in making an all-round arrangement and carrying out division of labor and cooperation for the satisfactory publication of the eight-page paper every day. It should pay attention not only to the quality of the first and the fourth pages, but also to that of the other pages, and put an end to the malpractice of editing a column in isolation without taking into account the other columns. "Qingkuang Weibian" [Collection of Reports on the Situation] and other reference materials such as its supplement have played a very helpful role. The comrades of all offices, especially the reporters and those who go out to make contact with other people should attach importance to writing things for internal reference and to their propaganda and organizational role in internal reference materials. The paper should also strengthen the work of its reference materials group, photograph group and library. It must have a reference material center and a library where there are abundant materials. In order to acquire these two facilities, the paper should formulate both long- and short-term plans and conscientiously make as great an effort as possible in the manner of seeking truth from facts in order to gradually become better equipped with these facilities. Both the reference material group and the library should strengthen their research and writing work and adopt an active attitude in serving other departments. The paper should publish a larger number of photographs which should take up greater space and there should be a larger number of special photo columns on all the pages. Proofreading and checking is the final process of the production of the newspaper. It plays a very great role in preventing political and technical mistakes. Those who are engaged in this work are unknown heroes in the editorial department. They must be strict and exacting in their work and make greater contributions without attracting public attention.

Most of the comrades in the newspaper office are unknown heroes. Many comrades in the editorial, administrative and printing departments have diligently and silently made great contributions for the party, the people and the party's paper. For a revolutionary, especially a CPC member, it is of course a good thing to earn fame through serving the party and the people wholeheartedly. However, it is also very noble to remain obscure after working hard and devoting all one has throughout one's life.

12. The paper's research work:

The paper should strengthen its research into the skill of running a paper well. It should hasten the formulation of concrete methods to train by rotation those cadres in the newspaper office who are less competent in their work, and conscientiously make preparations for setting up training and advanced study courses. This is an important measure for the newspaper office to train cadres. XINWEN ZHANXIAN should cater to the news cadres and the large number of news lovers and continue to satisfactorily run the columns that have been well received by its readers. It should moreover carry out special study and research into the skill of editing newspapers, cooperate more closely with the propaganda work of RENMIN RIBAO, encourage the old and new comrades of RENMIN RIBAO to sum up their experience in all aspects of the work of the newspaper office and help improve RENMIN RIBAO's work.

A newspaper research committee will be formed by the old comrades who have retired to the second line. Their work can be summarized in the following aspects: "Keep an eye on things emerging everywhere, consider all aspects of the situation, satisfactorily select contributions, put forward opinions and write articles." This means that they should each be in charge of reading some part of RENMIN RIBAO and other newspapers, promptly evaluate the work of the paper, select items from other newspapers and recommend them to the relevant departments of the paper. They can also publish some opinions and discuss some matters. They can also go around to interview people and write articles. This will be the first step. The next step will be selecting topics for research, write books and theses on these topics and give lectures on news-related work.

13. The leading group of the editorial board:

The comrades in the editorial board (including those in the administrative committee of the paper) have worked hard, but their work has fallen short in many aspects. Their work has been particularly weak in the aspects of publicizing major government principles and policies, publicizing ideology and major issues, exercising their leadership over the work of all the various departments and of the whole editorial department and arranging the layout of the newspaper. They must strengthen and improve their work in these aspects. Work regulations for the editorial board have already been formulated, but the board should continue to examine and sum up its work and find out concrete ways for improvement. Thus the editorial board will be able to carry out its work in a more regular, planned and systematic manner and to more satisfactorily shoulder its leadership responsibility in order to better exercise its leadership over the propaganda of the paper and the newspaper office's efforts in creating a new situation in its work.

Comrade Jiwei said that at present the editorial board is leading the administrative department and the party committee of the newspaper office to engage in reorganizing and strengthening the internal administrative work, logistic work and organizational work of the newspaper office. Over

the past few years, the comrades in the newspaper's administrative, printing, personnel and other departments and in the newspaper's party committee have worked hard and the newspaper office has achieved good results in developing and fixing its office building and living quarters and in introducing new equipment and technology. Many comrades have won praise throughout the newspaper office for their diligent work. In order to continue to improve the newspaper office's work, the "Improvement Opinions" reiterates an issue of ideological understanding, that is, the final end of the newspaper office's work is to run RENMIN RIBAO well, therefore, ultimately, all the work in the newspaper office serves the paper's propaganda work, which is a sacred task assigned us by the party. Naturally, all the departments, including the administrative and cadre departments and the office party committee should perform their own duties, but ultimately they are doing their work to serve the editorial work and to promote the better publication of the paper. We should loudly raise the slogan of "serving the editorial work" and all the comrades in the newspaper office should make greater contributions to the satisfactory editing of the paper. The "Improvement Opinions" mentions many shortcomings in the newspaper office work in implementing the party's intellectual policies. The frontline force of RENMIN RIBAO's editorial work is formed by intellectuals. It is very clear that they play an especially great role in the newspaper office's work. In the reports to the 12th Party Congress and to the 5th session of the 5th NPC, and in the new party constitution and the new constitution, the intellectual policies have been clearly expounded. All the departments of the newspaper office, especially the editorial board and the administrative department must conscientiously study these documents, earnestly implement the party's intellectual policies in the newspaper office and thus give full play to the initiative of the intellectual cadres in the office. This is a very urgent major task. Now there exists relatively serious egalitarianism in the newspaper office, and people fail to understand or give allowance to the special features of the intellectuals' work or to respect or be concerned about intellectual cadres. The intellectual policies should also be implemented for the scientific and technical personnel in the administrative and printing departments, who are also intellectuals. In this respect, we should take the interests of the whole situation into account and pay attention to maintaining unity. Both the editorial and the administrative departments should take the initiative in satisfactorily maintaining unity.

In conclusion, Comrade Jiwei said that the newspaper office recently held a workers and staff congress, at which opinions and views on the internal organization and leadership of the editorial department and on the organizational, administrative, printing and cadre work and on the work of the office party committee were solicited, and improvement methods discussed. This has initially brought into play the supervisory role of the staff and workers in the newspaper office. It will play a tremendous role in giving play to the initiative of the comrades throughout the newspaper office. At present, the standing organ of the staff and workers congress is being perfected and efforts are being made to satisfactorily do research work and implement the policies.

CSO: 4005/717

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI APPROVES NEW MUNICIPAL CPPCC COMMITTEE

OW150611 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The list of members of the Sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee was adopted today at the 26th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee.

Of a total of 700 members, 694 are approved, and 6 are reserved. Among members of the sixth municipal CPPCC Committee 282, or 40 percent, are new members. The new municipal CPPCC Committee represents 30 circles in the municipality. Of the members, CPC members account for about 35 percent; democratic parties and patriotic democratic personages without party affiliations account for 63.3 percent; and workers, peasants and other members of the [municipal committee] account for 1.7 percent. The members are more widely representative than ever before, fully embodying the new appearance of people of all walks of life working together to make China prosperous and strong and reflecting the excellent situation in creating a new situation in the work of the CPPCC.

Among members of the sixth municipal CPPCC Committee, intellectuals account for an overwhelming majority. Included are: (Ye Shuhua), director of the Shanghai Observatory, who has made important contributions to the development of astronomical science in China; (Chu Ye), professor of the Fudan University Materials Research Institute, who has taught and engaged in research in rare elements for many years and (Ouyang Fenmei), associate research fellow of an organic chemical research institute, who returned from the United States to settle down in China in 1980. Family members of some veteran members of the Kuomintang are also newly nominated members of the sixth municipal CPPCC Committee. For example, (Zhang Mingqu), grandson of Zhang Taiyan; (Ye Yuan), son of Ye Chucang; (Cheng Guohong), son of Cheng Qian; and (Xie Jiming), son of Xie Jinyuan. Well-known figures in the educational, literary and art circles (Yuan Rong), (Hu Yigong), (Zhang Li) and (Hu Xiaoping), are also nominated members of the sixth municipal CPPCC Committee.

CSO: 4005/708

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

PREPARATORY MEETING FOR CPPCC SESSION--The first session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee held a preparatory meeting on the morning of 17 April. The meeting elected presidium members and the secretary general of the session. At the preparatory meeting, Comrade Han Ming, entrusted by the fourth regional CPPCC Committee, delivered a report and speech on the preparatory work for the first session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee and on the situation in constituting the fifth regional CPPCC Committee. On the same afternoon, the presidium of the session held its first meeting. The meeting elected permanent chairmen of the presidium of the session, including (Shi Shenrong), Chen Bingyu, Ke Ligeng, Yang Lingde, Naqin Shuangher, Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, (Ma Zhangduo), (Li Surong), (Liu Zhenyi) and (Li Jingfang). The meeting also approved the draft agenda and schedule for the first session of the fifth regional CPPCC Committee, the draft namelist of members of the Motions Examination Committee of the session, decided on organs in charge of the session and approved through consultation the namelist of executive chairmen of the session. [Text]
[SK180428 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
17 Apr 83]

CSO: 4005/717

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

RECENT CRACKDOWN ON WRITERS, ARTISTS ANALYZED

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 64, Feb 83 pp 51-53

[Article by: Huai Bing [2037 0393]: "Critique of Hu Yaobang's 'On Questions of Ideological and Political Work'"]

[Text] On 2 January 1983, RENMIN RIBAO published the speech "On Questions of Ideological and Political Work" (hereafter "Questions") given by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang on 20 April 1982 when meeting Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028] and others. The speech was mainly to instruct CPC cadres how to conduct ideological and political work. Since the CPC has always used art as a tool for the communist party to educate people to believe in communism, this speech too could not avoid touching on the question of literature and art. Moreover, since outsiders are accustomed to inferring from the attitude which the CPC adopts toward literature and art the political situation on the Chinese Mainland, after the speech was published, what Western news agencies focused on in their releases was the last section, "Some Questions Which Should Be Noted in the Current Ideological Front", and in particular, the following sentences: "Literature and art, in particular the movies, theater, and fiction, should guard against studying Western techniques and methods indiscriminately and excessively. Western artistic viewpoints cannot be accepted uncritically. For those people who spread bourgeois poisons brazenly and flagrantly, the first step is to criticize; if they will not listen, the second step is transfer; if they do not change with repeated education, but continue to keep to their errors, the third stop should be discipline. Intentionally spreading poisonous ideas in ideology, slandering our socialist system, encouraging worshiping and admiring things foreign, and engaging in feudal superstition should be censured by public opinion and those which actually have serious consequences should be investigated by the legal authorities." This part of the speech will undoubtedly become the guiding ideology of the CPC in literature and art for this next time period and will have an enormous influence on the work of writers from content to form. In the interests of the prosperity of China's literature and art, I would like to express some thoughts on this speech.

Western Techniques Cannot be Studied "Excessively"

First of all, I think there are some differences in both content and tone of Hu's speech as compared to the past: In terms of content, there are some contradictory places between the policy towards literature and art which are

set forth in this speech and the policy towards literature and art which has been explained by leaders of the CPC including himself. In terms of tone, in the past it was open to discussion, but this time it is much sterner. If one just takes his Speech at the Forum on Dramatic Work (hereafter Speech) given on 12-13 February 1980 and compares it, one can see: "I am expressing a few opinions, they are not directives. Opinions are different from directives. Directives are what things should be done according to, but opinions can be negotiated and discussed." "In the case of many questions, in particular ideological questions, certainly through negotiation and discussion gradually some uniformity should be sought and then a decision made, but the method of issuing a directive at will cannot be adopted." In this speech he is so polite, so mild, but looking at the excerpt cited above, it is really overbearing and there is simply no room for discussion. Comparing the two they seem like two different people!

Again, in terms of content, in the past when commenting on the content of work, CPC leaders very rarely, or even not at all, gave instructions. For example, they usually just say something about demanding that writers and artists write works which were equally perfect artistically and ideologically. For example, in Hu's "Speech": "I think that a correct artistic work should have equally high degrees of politics and art, that is, they should combine ideology and art in an integrated whole." Yet in "Questions" for the first time he publicly stated that artists may not "study Western techniques and methods excessively." This historically unprecedented method not only violates CPC literature and art policy, but also violates the laws of art. For example, in his speech at the fourth Congress of Writers and Artists, Deng Xiaoping said, "The road of literature and art should become broader the further we go, and the creative ideology of literature and art, the materials of literature and art and the method of expression should become richer and more varied daily and dare to create. We should guard against and overcome monotony and tendencies towards the formulaic and conceptualized of mechanical uniformity." It should be noted that for almost 30 years the means of expression of CPC literature and art have been monotonous throughout and been without change and miles away from being rich and varied, and only in recent years have there been some changes which in part must be attributed to the expressive techniques of Western realism. Wang Meng was one of the first to employ the stream of consciousness method and it was the novelty of the method which won for his works the love of the broad readership. For the past several decades people have become bored with a narrative structure which is simple, straightforward, and develops along a single line. A method of expression which can penetrate the depths of the human soul to describe the relationship between external actions and internal actions, can describe the mutual contradictions between the ego and other people and the outside world, can express in a work a psychological time which reorganizes the sequence of temporal development in the mind so that the work reveals complexity and arrangement of ideas, and expresses unlimited echoes. This is a normal phenomenon. In actuality, in using the stream of consciousness narrative method, Chinese writers have not copied it wholesale but have been able to blend it in with realism so that realism has more expressive power. This is something which CPC critics have generally acknowledged uniformly. So isn't Hu shooting at random when he says to writers, "study Western techniques excessively?" And yet in the process of study, it is

difficult to avoid copying mechanically or even swallowing without digesting and that isn't something so surprising. The CPC's combining of Marxism-Leninism with Chinese realism already has a history of 50 years, still at times it is "right" and at times "left." Hence, to ask that writers, when absorbing the techniques of expression of Western literature art, to be able to do things just right and, when absorbing the point of view of Western literature and art, that they be able to "discard the dross and select the essential" otherwise it would be "spreading bourgeois poisons brazenly and flagrantly" which really means that they should not study it. This is because the measurement of what is "excessive" and "just right" and "accept uncritically" and "accept critically" is very hard to grasp! I think it would be better for Hu to find a model, define the principles of "just right" and "accept critically" so that writers will have a course to pursue so that writers will not have to go the long way around. I wonder what Hu thinks of this idea?

Where Is the Promise That Nobody Will Suffer From the Big Stick

In the section of his speech about "people who spread bourgeois poison," Hu expressed an attitude of abhorrence and he set out several measures. First is criticism, second is transfer, third is discipline, fourth is censure of society, and the last is prosecution under the law. I have studied Hu's speech carefully and of course, I understand that what he means by poisons refers mainly to the ideological content of the work. However, this is very intimately connected under "study Western techniques and methods excessively" and "uncritically accept Western artistic viewpoints" so it cannot but make one wonder if these two tendencies are considered propagandizing "bourgeois poisons?" If a writer upholds the writing technique and artistic viewpoint of the modernist school and thinks that it is better than the means of expression and creative method of realism and that the Western artistic viewpoint is wonderful and far superior to the artistic viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism, won't he ultimately be put in chains and locked up in jail? This way of doing things has nothing at all in common with the policy of "dual hundreds" which the CPC has upheld in recent years. There are a dozen places in "Questions" where Hu refers to Mao Zedong Thought so it might be worthwhile to take a look at Mao Zedong's discussion of this in "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People": "Different forms and styles can develop freely in art, and different schools can debate freely in science. The use of administrative force to compel the practice of one style or one school and to prohibit another style or another school we think is harmful to the development of art and science." (Selected Works of Mao Zedong, Vol 5, p 388) The former launched in Chinese poetry circles a discussion of Sun Shaozhen's [1327 4801 2182] "The Rise of New Aesthetic Principles." The discussion focused on the question of whether the artistic method of the Modernist School had more expressive power than realism. The discussion was very heated and played a very great role in promoting the creative work of CPC authors and artists. It appeared that realism was unable to withstand the attacks so Hu Yaobang came forward with a speech. A short while ago I did not understand why the supporters and practitioners of "The Rise of New Aesthetic Principles" were unable to withstand the criticism (it's called counter criticism) and they disappeared from the scene. Now I understand that it was this stick--power hanging over their heads--and under these circumstances the so-called policy of the "dual hundreds" is an empty phrase.

Therefore I say that the role played by this speech is not a good one because even if "existentialism" and "transcendentalism", which are considered "bourgeois poisons" by the CPC, are advocated in a work and it is a "crime" of expression (of course, this is the CPC's way of looking at things), what reason is there for it to be prosecuted under the law? Is this what rule by law means?

Negation of Negation

Furthermore, I don't think that the CPC writers and the general readership will obey submissively as in the past (this, of course, has much to do with the fact that the present society is much more democratic than before. As seen from the last issue of "CONTENDING," the representatives all dared to publicly express their disagreement with Zhao Ziyang's speech), and can imagine that after Hu's speech there will be many who will write letters or express their opposition in some other way. Under such conditions, all the CPC could do was to again publish on 4 January, 3 days after the speech, an editorial entitled "Unswervingly Implement the Policy of Let a Hundred Flowers Bloom, Let a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend." The editorial cited Deng Xiaopeng's 1979 congratulatory speech at the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists and Hu Yaobang's speech at the Forum on Drama Work. In his congratulatory speech Deng said, "We should continue to uphold the direction which Comrade Mao Zedong proposed that literature and art are for the broad masses of the people, primarily for workers, peasants, and soldiers, and uphold the principle of let a hundred flowers bloom, get rid of the old and bring out the new, use the foreign for Chinese purposes, and use the ancient for the present; in artistic work advocate the free development of different forms and styles and in artistic debate, the free discussion of different viewpoints and schools of thought." Hu's speech said that "literature and art work should unswervingly carry out the principle of let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend, develop artistic democracy, uphold the 'three don'ts', i.e., don't capitalize on someone's vulnerable points, don't put labels on people, and don't come down with a big stick on people, and implement guarantees that the masses of the people have the freedom to engage in literature and art work and literature and art criticism." They also cited the "Resolution" passed by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee which said that the policy of the CPC towards literature and art, culture, scholarship and intellectuals was consistent and no reversals could exist or be permitted. The editorial went on to cite examples of the enormous harvest in literature and art in recent years as a result of the implementation of the "dual hundreds." The editorial finally called on writers and artists to, "on the basis of continuous practice and study, heighten their spirits, liberate their thinking, dare to explore, and dare to create new things."

If we compare the content of this editorial with Hu's speech, we can see that there are radical differences between them, and we can say that it is a negation of Hu's speech and that Hu's speech is a negation of his past speeches and those of other CPC leaders; and that now the editorial used their own words as a negation of the negation. In addition to this negation of negation coming under pressure from the outside, it also demonstrates the vacillation in CPC policy. On the one hand it wants to foster flourishing of literature and art, but it is on the other hand afraid of behavior of writers that goes beyond the norms. This has affected the control by political authorities.

What does this psychology of being swayed by considerations of gains and losses demonstrate?

Self-loss of Faith

The CPC has recently often said that young people have no faith in Marxism-Leninism. But from the above it can be seen that their own faith in Marxism-Leninism is only talk.

Mao Zedong has said: "If Marxism is afraid of criticism and if it can be overturned by criticism, then Marxism is no longer of use." From various present indications, on the Mainland the Marxist view of literature and art does not dare to cross swords with other literature and art schools of views, but relies on power and influence to assign labels. For example, the supporters of "The Rise of New Aesthetic Principles" advocate "self-expression" and actually there is nothing wrong with this because what is art if it is divorced from the "self"? But this is mutually contradictory to the so-called Marxist view on literature and art--literature must serve the interests of the party and politics (no matter how the CPC revises it, in reality this principle cannot be changed no matter what)--and it is just this point which is endorsed by the broad masses of literature and art workers. If allowed to develop, this view of literature and art must defeat the Marxist view of literature and art, thus it will continue to be rescued with Hu's support. Using the authority of a politician to interfere in a discussion of literature and art is really an abnormal phenomenon. Literature and art is the business of writers and artists so what do politicians have to do with it?

In actuality, what use is it? Most people just don't say anything or they go along and say what you want to hear and it looks as if the Marxist view on literature and art has won. But this cannot conceal the essence of its failure, and clear-eyed people can see clearly that the time when "might is right" has already gone, never to return.

To back up a step, Marxist view on literature and art cannot make literature and art flourish (several decades of experience in China and abroad has proved this point), so why not replace it with a different view on literature and art, and why stick to this view of literature and art which obstructs the development of literature and art? There should be a great liberation as in the economic area and absorb many foreign views on literature and art if this view can really make literature and art flourish. In 1979, CPC fiction writers absorbed the writing method of stream of consciousness and there appeared some fresh works, such as Wang Meng's "Buli [1580 4409], Butterfly," and Ru Zhijuan's [5423 1807 7710] "The Story Edited By Mistake"; poets have taken on the method of expression of the Modernist school and there have been some meaningful works, such as the works of Gu Cheng [7357 1004], Shu Ting [5289 1250], Bei Dao [0554 1497] and Yang Lian [2799 3550]. I think China has a very strong realistic tradition and that any Western school of literature and art would certainly be mixed in with the main current of realism so that new blood would flow in realism and make it even stronger. When first beginning to study it is hard to avoid some "indiscriminateness" or "excessiveness." This is a law of study, but once studied it is unimaginable that it could be learned so well.

CPC political and economic policy has gone suddenly to left or right for the past several decades and a great deal of wealth and people have been lost, but who dares to call it crime? Why is it only on the words and actions of writers that such strict demands are placed? Why not generously give them as much freedom as possible.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'TA KUNG PAO' ON TAIWAN-NETHERLANDS AIR LINKS

HK110747 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Apr 83 p 2

["Special Feature" by Cheng Yuan [4453 6678]: "The Consequence of the Netherlands Government's Approval of Air Links With Taiwan"]

[Text] After diplomatic relations between China and the Netherlands were downgraded to the level of charge d'affaires in February 1981 as a result of the Netherlands Government's stubborn insistence on selling submarines to Taiwan regardless of the Chinese Government's repeated warnings, the Netherlands Government now once again has interfered in China's internal affairs and infringed on China's sovereignty by approving the Netherlands-Taiwan agreement on air links, thus pushing the Sino-Netherlands relations to a pernicious position.

By playing old tricks again, the Netherlands Government treats the Netherlands-Taiwan air links, which have not yet been approved by a sovereign country, as "commercial contacts" between peoples, saying that "it has, since 1950, strictly carried out the policy of one China." This is out and out sophistry.

Who Has Instigated the Netherlands Government To Do This?

On the one hand, these despicable Netherlanders have done evil things to provoke China, while on the other hand, they pretend to be kind people and try to turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problems at all. They have the impudence to declare that "they have all along strictly carried out the policy of one China," which fully shows the hypocrisy and craftiness of the Netherlands Government.

The hypocritic sophistry of the Netherlands Government has already been seen through by the Chinese Government and the Beijing press. What merits people's attention is, however, why the Netherlands Government in Western Europe has, just for small interests, clung to Taiwan, flagrantly interfered in China's internal affairs and closely followed the Reagan administration to create "two Chinas." Is there anyone behind it? Is this an attempt to revive an old dream? People must maintain high vigilance and wait and see.

Since entering the 20th century, the Netherlands is no longer superior and has already lost all its colonies, playing an unimportant role in the world. But, the souls of previous pirates refuses to leave and is still doing mischief in the minds of some people. That the Netherlands Government is so interested in Taiwan has raised a question: Does it want to fish in troubled waters and revive its old dreams? If so, it had better review the consequences of its predecessors who invaded Taiwan 300 years ago.

According to "outlines of the history of Taiwan," when the Netherlands soldiers surrendered, they accepted 15 conditions, including:

1. Both the Zheng Chenggong side and the Netherlands side stopped their hostile action in order to let the Netherlands soldiers surrender.
2. The Netherlands side must immediately relinquish Re Lan Zhe City [3583 5695 6686], all fortresses, military material and state properties to the Zheng Chenggong side.
3. The Netherlands soldiers were permitted to carry with them grain and daily necessities on their return home.

All the other conditions concerned the releasing of Dutch prisoners and the providing of transportation for Netherlands aggressors to return to their homeland.

Although the Chinese people, the Taiwanese people in particular, offered humane treatment to the Netherlands aggressors many years ago, they will never forget the atrocities these pirates committed in Taiwan. China has now become an oriental giant, anyone who dares to provoke us and act as hatchet men will certainly come to the same end of their predecessors.

Working in Concert With the Reagan Administration

When approving the sale of submarines to Taiwan, the Netherlands Government resolutely denied any connections with the U.S. Government and the United States also denied any involvement. However, what is noteworthy is that the excuses and sophistry of the Netherlands Government in interfering in China's internal affairs are the same as the Reagan administration. What a striking similarity! The truth will come out. Whether the Netherlands Government was instigated by others or tacitly understood will be discovered by people sooner or later. What merits people's particular attention is that the Netherlands Government worked in concert with the Reagan administration in doing evil things on the two occasions. In 1981, the sale of submarines to Taiwan by the Netherlands was followed by the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan under the pretext of so-called "Taiwan relations act." This time, the Netherlands Government's granting of so-called "political asylum" to Hu Na, a Chinese sports player, happened simultaneously. Is it a coincidence between the big boss and the staff or a premeditated plan? All intelligent people know it clearly. Those who act as accomplices will finally be cast aside by those Netherlands people who uphold justice.

Attempts To Present a Fait Accompli

On 31 March, in a note in reply to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Netherlands charge d'affaires to China declared: "The Netherlands Government is willing to hold negotiations with the Chinese Government on any issues." It sounds good and reasonable, but is another trick, that is, enticing the Chinese Government to acknowledge the situation as a fait accompli under the pretext of "negotiations." Before the Netherlands Government's approval of the Netherlands-Taiwan air links, the Chinese Government had warned and approached the Netherlands Government. Why did the Netherlands Government cling obstinately to its own course and fail to hold "negotiations" with the Chinese Government? Before the Netherlands Government's decision to sell submarines to Taiwan, the Chinese Government had, with a desire to maintain friendly relations between the two countries, given repeated advice to the Netherlands Government. But the Netherlands Government simply did not take the advice, resulting in the retrogression of relations between the two countries. The Chinese Government has experienced the trick of such doubledealers. The Chinese people are willing to hold negotiations with anyone on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, but there is no room for bargaining on the problem of sovereignty.

If the Netherlands Government really respects the stand that Taiwan is a province of China and acknowledges that the government of the PRC is the sole lawful government of China, it must immediately abrogate the agreement on Netherlands-Taiwan air links. The Netherlands Government absolutely cannot achieve its purpose by using the pretext of "negotiations." The Chinese side has given warning that those who underestimate the matter will eat their own bitter fruit. It is hoped that the Netherlands Government will not turn a deaf ear to China's warning.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

ZHAO ZIYANG TO AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND--Beijing, 12 Apr (AFP)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left Beijing today for Wellington at the start of a ten-day official visit to New Zealand and Australia. It is the first visit by a Chinese leader to the two Oceanic countries. Mr Zhao was accompanied by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Vice External Trade Minister Jia Shi and Vice-Minister of Agriculture He Kang. He was seen off at the airport here by Vice Premier Wan Li and several other Chinese leaders. [Text] [OW120636 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 12 Apr 83]

CSO: 4000/101

TAIWAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT REVIEWED

OW110009 Taipei LIEN HO YUEH KAN in Chinese [no day given] Apr 83 p 47

[Article by Ho Heng-shih: "An All-Round Review of the Factions and Trends of the Taiwan Independence Movement"]

[Excerpts] Generally speaking, the development of the so-called "Taiwan Independence Movement" [TIM] can be divided into four stages. [passage on TIM development in the first three stages, beginning in 1947, omitted]

Starting from the late 1970's, most of the TIM elements, out of deep anxiety, stemming from both internal strife and outside pressure, have repeatedly sought help from the Chinese communists. As a matter of fact, a look at each of the previous three stages of development of the TIM will clearly show that help from other related organizations was sought by individual elements for their own survival at the end of each developing stage. Tsai Hsiao's return to the embrace of the Chinese communists during the first stage, Lin Tai-yuan's succession to the leadership post during the second stage and the turn made by Chang Tsan-hung and Hsu Hsin-liang towards socialism during the third stage were clear examples. The only difference was the relative flagrancy displayed by Chang and Hsu in openly echoing Chinese communist utterances. This is also the characteristic representing the fourth stage of the TIM development.

The fourth-stage TIM is represented in the United States and Canada by the largest faction, headed by Chang Tsan-hung, called the "alliance for Taiwan independence." There are two lesser factions in Japan--the "Taiwan Independence Society" and the "provisional government of the Republic of Taiwan." The "Taiwan Independence Society" also has some connections with the MEILITAO magazine.

To put it briefly, two different approaches have been taken by the Chinese communists in their strategy with respect to the TIM.

In the period between 1949 and 1970, the Chinese communists' objective was to "liberate Taiwan by force" and "give Taiwan a bloodbath." Consequently, a primary task for the Chinese communists at the time was to nurture a number

of Taiwan compatriots who were opposed to the government of the Republic of China in order to use them as a springboard when it came to launching an attack against Taiwan. It, therefore, didn't matter who the TIM component elements were, where they operated or what their organizations called themselves. Every organization was accepted as it was, and given equal treatment as long as it opposed the government of the Republic of China and the Kuomintang. This was the strategy copying after the "Tibetan Model."

Beginning from 1971, and up to the present, the strategy adopted by the Chinese communists for using the TIM has entered its second stage. At this stage, the Chinese communists have changed the slogans and strategy against Taiwan, switching from the clamor for liberation by force to a call for peaceful liberation. Particularly after they raised the slogan calling for peaceful reunification of China in 1981, the Chinese communists also changed their policy towards the TIM and their method of using it.

In the early 1970's, while launching a united front peace offensive against the overseas Chinese and Chinese students studying abroad, the Chinese communists also started an active propaganda offensive, calling for peace talks with Taiwan. Fu Tsuo-i was the first person they used to peddle their wares for the reunification of China and peace talks between the Kuomintang and the Chinese communists when he made a statement at a discussion meeting in the "Great Hall of the People." He said: "Why can't we hold talks if it is for the sacred cause of the reunification of the motherland?" At that time, the Chinese communists also used leftist newspapers, other publications and youths to spread propaganda for peace talks. [passage on the TIM's connections with the Chinese communists in the 1970's, omitted]

While planning their united front tactics, the Chinese communists laid down several principles for using the TIM to subvert Taiwan:

--After publication of the "Nixon-Chou En-lai Shanghai communique" in 1972, Peiping immediately established the "Association for the Promotion of Reunification of China" and the "Association for the Promotion of Taiwan Independence" to intensify its ties and use of the TIM.

--In 1972, Chou En-lai instructed Peiping's united front cadres abroad that "we should adopt different policies in dealing with the elements and organizations of the Taiwan independence movement. Rather than sever ties with them, we should talk to them, change their stand and correct their policies by reasoning with them. Except for those leaders who have been bought by imperialists, we should consider the cases of those who want to visit our country. If need be, they can even be absorbed into our party as members so that they can work for us."

--In 1972, the Chinese communists' united front department instructed its cadres overseas that "the ways and the goals of the current Taiwan operation are to win over more Taiwanese students and young people, educate them on socialist ideology and operate from within the Taiwan Independence Movement."

--To woo the TIM elements, Teng Ying-chao, "vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, said at a women's meeting in Shanghai on 4 March 1980 that "we do not stand for Taiwan's independence because this implies that Taiwan is separated from the motherland and the Chinese people; but we do welcome those who advocate Taiwan's independence to visit mainland China and exchange opinions with us."

Aside from these "principled" instructions, the Chinese communists have also used "personal contacts" to achieve their purpose of "persuasion" and maintaining "mutual ties." For example:

--In 1976, Peiping sent Chen I-sung, member of the "NPC Standing Committee" to the United States and Japan to meet with Lin Tai-yuan, Chang Tsan-hung, Peng Ming-min and Kuo Yu-hsin to discuss with them the Taiwan issue as well as how to integrate the "reunification movement" with the TIM.

--In 1980, Chai Tse-min, Peiping's former "ambassador" to the United States, repeatedly met with the TIM elements. Through him, Tsai Hsiao, "chairman of the Taiwan democratic self-government league," invited Kuo Yu-hsin, Huang Chang-hui and Hsu Hsin-liang to visit mainland China.

--In June and September 1980, Chang Tsan-hung sent Luo Fu-chun, and Kuo Yu-hsin sent his secretary Li Che-fu to visit the Chinese mainland.

--On 9 August 1982, Li Che-fu revisited mainland China.

--On 28 November 1975, Hung Che-sheng, "director of the propaganda department of the Taiwan Independence League," wrote an article entitled "Theory on Socialist Taiwan" on the journal TAIDU YUEH KAN [TAIWAN INDEPENDENCE MONTHLY]. As the first article that introduced Marxism and Leninism into the TIM organizations, the article stressed that "Taiwan will become part of China's socialist society through carrying out socialist revolution and people's democratic dictatorship in Taiwan." This was what the TIM stated as the "two-stage" theory. Hung pointed out in the article that "Taiwan's independence is the first-stage task of revolution in Taiwan" and that "socialist revolution" must be carried out during the second stage. This is to say that the TIM will, first of all, unite with the "rightist faction of the Taiwan independence movement" to seize political power, and then carry out "people's democratic dictatorship" in order to turn Taiwan into a socialist society and part of the Peiping regime.

After the 1980's, the TIM leaders have gradually become aware that integration of the TIM and the reunification movement has failed to obtain the popular support, and thus they have chosen to intensify their violence "inside and outside Taiwan."

"Violent revolution" has been a tactics preferred by the "Taiwan Independence League." It is generally believed that the attempted assassination of Mr Chiang Ching-kuo in the United States on 29 April 1970 by Huang Wen-hsiung

and Cheng Tzu-tsai, two students studying in the United States, and the wounding of Mr Hsieh Tung-min by a letter bomb sent by Wang Hsin-nan in 1976 were two "masterpieces" of the "Taiwan Independence League."

In 1981, California's judicial department officially listed the TIM elements as "international terrorists" and decided to take measures to stop their violence, which gravely threatened the security of the local government and people.

In order to survive, the TIM elements have also resorted to moderate measures, such as infiltrating various associations of Taiwanese people. To expand its mass foundation, the "Taiwanese Independence League" has set up a department to take charge of the task of wooing Taiwanese living abroad, encouraging them to take part in activities sponsored by various Taiwanese associations and through infiltrating--and then controlling--various Taiwanese associations. The establishment of the "World Taiwanese Association" (WTA) is a vivid example.

At its 3d joint session on 6 October 1973, the "All-Europe Taiwanese Association" suddenly announced that the WTA would be founded. Then, in the name of the "All-Europe Federation of Taiwanese Associations" it notified Taiwanese associations throughout the world to attend a founding meeting in Vienna, Austria, on 6 September 1974.

On the very first day of the meeting, the TIM elements indicated their hostility to the government. Consequently, many students attending the meeting immediately left.

During the WTA's 2d annual meeting [held in New York in July 1975] "the future of Taiwan" was the topic of discussion. Those who took the floor were all leaders of various TIM factions.

"Understanding Taiwan" was the theme of the WTA's 3d annual meeting [held in Los Angeles in July 1976]. During the meeting, Peng Ming-min declared that "Taiwanese are not Chinese; Taiwan is not Chinese territory."

The WTA's 4th annual meeting [held in Kingston, Canada, in July 1977] adopted the theme of "the responsibilities of Taiwanese people living overseas." During the meeting, Hung Che-sheng openly proclaimed that "Taiwan should adopt communism," and Wang Cheng-chang advocated that "Christians resort to violence to regain their lost human rights."

The topic of discussion of WTA's 5th annual meeting [held in Virginia in August 1978] was "create a bright Taiwan." During the meeting, a statement was issued in the name of the WTA, declaring that "Taiwanese are different from Chinese, and Taiwan is not part of China."

"The strength of Taiwanese people" was the theme of the WTA's 6th annual meeting [held in Seattle from 30 June to 3 July 1979]. During the meeting, Chang Tsan-hung openly declared that "our objectives are the same as the Chinese communists. If necessary, we can cooperate with them."

Because of the TIM elements' involvement and their scheme to turn various Taiwanese associations and the WTA into their "peripheral organizations," many overseas Chinese and students studying abroad have chosen to stay away from them and are wary of attending their activities. Some think that the government has equated Taiwanese associations to the TIM.

To clarify such misunderstandings, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, answering a legislator's interpellation at the 70th session of the legislative yuan in 1982, said: "Except for those few who have issued pro-Chinese communist statements, or have advocated a change of the entity of the Republic of China--and these people should be regarded as traitors according to law because of their subversive activities at home and abroad--the government regards all overseas Chinese nationals and organizations as equal, and welcomes them to take part in national construction. We believe that the overwhelming majority of Taiwanese compatriots living abroad love their country. We hope that they will heighten their vigilance against the few traitors, make a clean break with them, not be used by them and work hard for the cause of loving our country and hometown."

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END